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EXTRACTS FROM REPORT ON ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR NEWS PAPERS

1 — 262

1914

Extract from the
Report on English Papers owned by natives Examined by the Criminal Investigation Dept Madras and Vernacular papers Examined by the Translator to the Govt. of Madras for the year 1914

4th July to 26th Dec 1914

Pages 1 — 262

(Missing Pages 26, 36, 66, 78, 99, 125, 128, 147, 159, 168, 212)
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REPORT ON ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS AND VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

For the weekd ending 4th July 1914.

No.27 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY THE NATIVES.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Indian National Congress.

7. In referring to the next session of the Congress to be held at Madras, the Wednessda[y] Review, for the week ending 24th June says:- "It is sheer cant to say that there is no essentia[l] difference of opinion between the moderates and the extremists and the distinction is but superficial. The assertion is mischievous and misleading, and not only the success of the next se-session of the Congress, but also its continuance as the most responsible and constitutional force in the public polity of th[e] Country, surely depends upon our recognition that loyalty to British rule and attempts at the establishment of SWARAJ are too very different things; the one means the permanence of British connection with India and the other its severance . It is idle to ignore this outstanding difference, and on no account should the responsible leaders of the Congress allow themselves to be coaxed xxx or threatened into admitting peopl[e] whose political creed is not clearly defined into their Counci[ls] .... It needs no elaborate argument to show that the Congress [is] no place for those who hesitate to accept the creed and a[...] If then, it is necessary to exercise such caution in elect[ing] delegates, we need not add how cautious the Madras Recept[ion] Committee as well as the Provincial Congress Committees [...] be in choosing a President. In the first place it must [...]ly understood that the aim in choosing a President is [...] simply to honour a particular politician who in the[...] of some of his countrymen, is a hero or martyr. [...]

is. ... In case, it is not found possible to bring out a President from England, the Congress Committees should confine their choiceto those who, as we have said, enjoy the confidence of the Government, and whose words will carry weight with the authorities. An attitude of defiance in this matter will assuredly defeat the object of the Congress and discredit it in the eyesof the rulers. Passing resolutions is not the aim of the Congress but to get the resolutions heeded to by the Government, and that can be done only if the spokesman of the Congress Commands their respect and confidence."

Indians in the Colonies.

10. In a leading article under the heading "Where is it to end?" the INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 29th June, writes:- "The India problem in the Colonies is growing acute. While in British South Africa some kind of a satisfactory compromise has been hatched up, trouble arises elsewhere for the same reasons as have caused the trouble in South Africa. The Colonists want Indians and at the same time do not want them. They want them as labourers obeying certain conditions, but they do not want them as freed citizens. As labourers they must work, and must leave the country when the work is over, unless they indenture themselves again. As free citizens they are not wanted, for they will begin to compete with white men and defeat them in the competition. The white races especially those who migrate to the colonies, have the idea uppermost in their minds they must make a white man's land. The land was not theirs before; they took it from its original settlers whom they could easily overcome, and by the time they begin to establish themselves they have themselves brought into their midst a more intelligent class of people whose resourcefulness is not confined to their physical capacity. They brought these people for labour which was essential for development the land; but when the labour is done, they begin

to set up business and succeed. The white men forsee that, if this is allowed, it will eventually become difficult for them to oust them, and if they are not ousted they will overwhelm the white men by their numbers. .... If the claim of the Colonies to exclude Indians is insisted upon a similar claim of the Indians to exclude the Colonies from India cannot be long disregarded. Great Britain cannot rightly impose a condition on India which she is not prepared to enforce on the Colonies...... Hereafter it will become increasingly difficult for the Government of India to be indifferent to the Indian cry; and Indians themselves are alive to the deficiencies of their status and rights in their own country which subjects them to disabilities outside. The political aspirations of Indians are thus intimately associated with their grievances in the Colonies and they realise that if they were what they ought to be in their country they would not be treated as serfs outside. The stimulus which this feeling has imparted to their political aspirations isgreat But whatever their position may be in the future in India itself there can be little doubt about their will in this matter prevailing with the Government of India; and instead of the conciliatory attitude assumed by Lord Hardinge, a future Viceroy may be compelled to speak in more decisive terms about the rights of Indians."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Cause of World War I.

11. Referring to the murder, by an anarchist, of the Crown Prince of Austria and his wife, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 30th June, says:- There is no doub t that Austria and all the important European Powers will be greatly grieved at this dastardly outrage. it has not become habitual for students and socialists in Western countries to assassinate crowned kings and

other respectable personages. This wicked habit has crept into our country also and caught hold of some young men here. It is stated that it is a student who aimed the murderous blow at the Crown Prince. We regret to observe that this fact may embolden some rash youths in this country, who follow the principle of anarchism.

SUMMARY:

Release of Mr. Tilak.

The following papers published articles on the release of Mr. B.G.Tilak:-

Para 29 Lokopakari (22nd June 1914) and Dravidabhimani (26th June 1914).
Para 32 (AndhraPatrika) Andhraprakasika (24th June 1914)
Para 33 Desamata (24th June 1914).

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

A meeting of the Indians in London.

43. Referring to a recent meeting of the Indians in London, in which the proposed reforms in the India Council were discussed, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 26th June, says:- It was resolved at this meeting that at last a third of the Members of the India Council should be Indians. Objection was taken to the proposal of Lord Crewe that the Indian Members of this Council should be chosen by the Secretary of State from a list of persons framed by the non-official members of the Legislative Councils in India. This objection has already been raised by the Indian newspapers. The term "non-official Members" will include even nominated members, many of whom may always like to be in the good graces of the Government. A list of persons framed by such members will not contain only the names of those who love the people and have secured their confidence. The names of those who are not loved by the people and who care only for the favour of the Government will also be included in this list and the

~~xxi~~ choice of the Secretary of State may fall only upon such persons. So it is very necessary that the right of framing the proposed list should be given only to those Members in the Legislative Councils who are elected by the people. Moreover it is not desirable to leave the absolute power of choosing two men from this list in the hands of the Secretary of State. The representatives Members in the Legislative Councils here should be allowed to elect three members direct to the India Council and the Secretary of State should approve of this election. It is only then that the Indians will have the franchise in the true sense of the word. The present proposal of Lord Crewe does not give the Indians any right whatever.

Reference was also made at this meeting to the Indians being prevented from entering the Colonies and it was observed that this restriction had the effect of weakening the British Empire itself. Other Colonies have also begun to follow the example of South Africa and Canada in this matter. Where is then the prestige of the Indians being the subjects of the British Empire? The Indians do not at all want the glory of enjoying equal privileges with the Colonial whites. What they want is the right to prevent the entry of the Colonial whites into this country if the latter insist upon precluding them from entering the Colonies. The Indians are not slaves of the whites. When the whites have the privilege of acting as they like in their country, the Indians should also have the privilege of acting as they like in India. It is because the Indians do not enjoy full liberty in their own country that they are treated with contempt by foreigners. If they have that liberty, they will surely be respected by these very foreigners.

50. The Sasilekha, of the 26th June, has a leader on the subject of the "Asiatics" in which it says:- At a time when the Asiatics were far advanced in civilization, the Europeans were no better than savages. But by a divine ordinance the latter have progressed gradually in every respect and have at last occupied Asia, America, Africa and Australia. The Asiatics not having sufficient food to eat are obliged to serve the Europeans as coolies in the above continents. As soon as the time of their indenture is over, they are driven out to India. While the people of the different parts of His Majesty's Dominions may go to India and live happily, the Indians are not allowed to settle in Canada Africa and Australia and trade therein. This is a great injustice The European steam engine having deprived the Indians of their handicrafts the Indians have only one occupation left to them, namely, agriculture. So they emigrate, but as soon as the time of their contract is over they should return to their native land. Such is the condition of the Asiatics, but the time will certainly come when the white and the coloured races will be involved in a serious conflict regarding the question of food supply.

Asiatics.

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For the week ending 11th July 1914.

No.28 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY THE NATIVES.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

3. The HINDU of the 8th July, writes:- "The House of Lords has rejected the India Council Bill, which was an apology of a reform in the constitution of that Council -- not because the reform did not go far enough in the interests of the people of this country, but because, in the opinion of the TIMES, Lord

The India Council Bill.

Curzon and other Members of the Conservative Party, it introduced a dangerous innovation into the principles of the Government of India. ..... We have no doubt that the moral of the of the rejection of the India Council Bill under such circumstances, will not be lost upon the people of India. Reactionary influences -- of which the Times, Lord Curzon, the Chambers of Commerce in this Country and the Anglo-Indian Press are the principal mouthpieces -- have carried the day which they always do when engaged in a conflict of interests with the people of this country. .... We are, however, inclined to accept the rejection of the Bill in a philosophic spirit as we consider that it was a half-hearted and ineffective measure which was calculated to illustrate the saying about some small reforms being the worst enemy of great reforms. .... The reform which Indian public opinion should consistently and steadily set itself now to achieve is the abolition of the India Council itself, in accordance with the views of Indian leaders of the early days of the National Congress."

Writing on this subject, the MADRAS STANDARD of the 9th July says:- "The rejection of the Council of India Bill bythe House of Lords will come upon the people of this country as a bitter disappointment. The superanuated Lords have not as yet shown their destructive influence in so flagrant a manner in recent years in matters connected with this country and whatever be the wisdom of their move on the present occasion, the grounds on which they have rejected it, does not at all add to their dignity. .... This incident has two great lessons for this country, i.e., the Tories are not prepared to keep India

out of party politics if any popular Bill is brought up for their consideration. Secondly, when the Civil Service and the European Community are opposed to any reform, India has no chanc of getting it if the Tories have to sanction it."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

The India Council Bill.

24. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 3rd July, observes:- In the course of the debate on this Bill in the House of Lords, Lord Crewe stated that the Bill proposed to make the appointment of two Indian Members to the Council a statutory obligation because it was quite necessary to ascertain the opinion of the Indians, and that the demand of the Indians that these members should be directly elected to the Council could not be compiled with. If the Secretary of State thinks that it is necessary to obtain the views of the Indians, why should he object to their being directly elected to the Council? Lord Crewe himself observed that all the Members of this Council need not have administrative experience and even added that it was dangerous to worship administrative experience as the sole idol. Why should he then oppose the direct election of Indians to this Council? Lord Curzon took exception to the reduction of the number of Members of this Council on the ground that, if this number was reduced to seven, there would only be two civilians in the Council and that this would lead to dangerous consequences. We cannot understand what danger would result from there bein only two civilians in the India Council. Perhaps it is only these civilians th that know what is beneficial or harmful to India ! It appears that Lord Curzon was to have read in the house of Lords a telegram from theAnglo-Indian Association of Calcutta protesting against the India Council Bill being passed into law. Why should so much importance be attahced to the opinion of this xxxxx

Association? Even when Lord Curzon was in India, he was always interested in protecting the interests of the Englishmen. He was of opinion that India was the private property of the Englishmen. ~~He was of opinion that India was the private property of Englishmen.~~ No wonder then that he opposed this Bill Lord Courtney suggested that the Bill might be referred to a Select Committee by which the points under discussion could be thoroughly examined We hope Lord Crewe will act upon this suggestion. All that the Indians want is that the modification of the constitution of the India Council should not in any way curtail the existing rights and powers of the Government of India and that there should be some Indian Members in it. If the Committee proposed by Lord Courtney modifies the present Bill on these lines, it will be giving great satisfaction to the Indians.

It was for a long time stated that the party politics in England should not affect India and this opinion was shared both bythe Unionist and Liberal Statesmen. But there is a complete change now. Not only the Unionist statesmen, but even the Unionist papers have begun to oppose every measure beneficial to the Indians. Thus the Morning Post, a Unionist paper published in London strongly criticises the provisions of this Bill and says that the educated classes in India do not represent the people. It goes to the length of calling the Indian members of the Legislative Councils in India 'Native' in the face of the circular issued by the Government of India that the word 'Native' should not be used in connection with Indians as it is felt to be an insult by them. This shows the degree of animosity it has against the Indians.

In continuing its comments upon the same subject, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 4th July says:- Yesterday we referred to the opposition of the MORNING POST to this Bill. We see from the Telegrams received to-day that the DAILY TELEGRAPH, another Unionist Paper, is also against this Bill, while the Daily News

a liberal paper, is in favour of the Indians. The latter paper says that it will cause grave disappointment and distrust in India, if this Bill is rejected by the House of Lords. But the Englishmen in India will not realise this. Great efforts are being made to suppress the unrest and the spirit of anarchism which have of late appeared in India aand as a result of this, unnecessary restrictions have been imposed even upon loyal Indians. These Indians put up with such restrictionsonly because they have confidence in the British Government. It is stated that those provisions in this Bill which are favourable to the Indians, have been inspired by Lord Hardinge and if this is a fact, it is clear that this Bill has the support of the Government of India. If this Bill, which is approved both by the Indian peopleand the (disappo) government of India, is rejected by the House of Lords, it will be a grave disappointment to the Loyalist party in India and it will tell upon their confidence in the British Parliament. The English chambers of Commerce in India and the Anglo-Indian Association are against this Bill and we can well believe that English officials are also against it. But it has now become a rule that any reform in connection with India can be carried out only against the will of these Englishmen. We know the Englishmerchants and the English officials have got an influence with our government. But we cannot understand what influence the Anglo-Indian Association can have with it. This Association has been systematically opposing every measure calculated to benefit the Indians. The SINDHU GAZETTE, an English paper published at Karachi remarks that the Anglo-Indian Association of Calcutta committed a mistake in having sent a telegram to Lord Curzon who had no connection whatever with the Government about this Bill, while the Indian National Congress sent a special deputation to England to wait upon Lord Crewe and discuss with him the terms of the India Council Bill. This paper is of opinion that this Association

has an equal right with the Indian National Congress to express its views about matters concerning India. This plea that a few Englishmen, who entered this country only lately, have the same privileges as the thirty crores of Indians, who regard India as their motherland and who are the cause of the greatness and prosperity of this country shows only the arrogance of these Englishmen.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Indians in South Africa.

42. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 1st July, writes:- Our readers are aware that the Indian relief Bill brought up in the Parliament of the South African Union has been passed into law. The Indians in that Colony may hereafter hope to live peacefully without much difficulty. This is all that they want. They do not ask for a share in the administration of the Colony. They will be content with those privileges, which all loyal subjects are ordinarily entitled to enjoy. It is hoped that the Colonial officials will administer this law impartially and sympathetically. Though the specific grievances of the Indians in South Africa have been redressed by this law, the general question regarding the privileges to which the Indians are entitled in the British colonies still remains unsettled. There will be neither peace nor honour among the thirty-five crores of the Indian people until the British Ministers decide to grant to the Indian subjects equal privileges with the British subjects and the Indians are in a position to enjoy them.

The Colour Bar.

47. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 1st July reports Mrs. Besant to have written thus in the DAILY CHRONICLE:- The European hate the Indians not for their bad qualities, but for their good qualities. In countries where the former starve, the latter can live happily. Have the Europeans any God-given right to settle themselves in hot countries to usurp the authority &

exact words of form.

the coloured races for their benefit? England is proud that it has abolished slavery in the world, But it would appear from what takes place in the colonies as if slavery is re-entering the world.

The Coloured Bar.

The Sasilekha of the 3rd July, represents Mrs. Besant to have written to the DAILY CHRONICLE thus:- However civilised and learned the coloured races may be, they are not enabled to hold high appointments even in India. They find it troublesome to bear the burden of Europeans in India. Ever since the beginning of the British Government in India, the troubles of the poor have increased. The Indians cannot agree to honour the Europeans in every respect. A wise man deserves respect whether he is white or black. It is unjust to say that a wise Asiatic should honour an unwise European The theory that a man should remain in the country of his birth for ever cannot be accepted in these days. If the Colonists do not admit Indians into the Colonies, the latter will certainly agitate for self-government so that they may not admit the Colonists into India. The authorities in England should try to solve this question favourably for the Indians.

Mr. Haque's address.

48. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 1st July, reports Mr. Haque to have said thus in the course of an address that he delivered in London:- The English rulers in India have to change their present policy. But I do not believe they will do so. If they do not change their policy, there will be a serious strife in the near future. In the meanwhile, the Indians must all join together and be of one mind. Their union must be invulnerable. Who can say how many years it may take for the Indians to occupy anequal rank with the other nations? They will not attain this object unless they act with perseverance and zeal.

For the week ending 18th July 1914.

No.29 of 1914.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(e) Local & Municipal

Separate electorates.

24. The QAUMI report, of the 9th July, writes:- In the Municipal election Mr. Arumugam Pillay has succeeded with a total of 161 votes. The Government should now consider whether there is any necessity for a separate electorate for the Hindus, Muhammadans and Anglo-Indians.

(k) General.

The India Council Amending Bill.

28. Referring to the rejection by the House of Lords of the India Council Amending Bill, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 9th July, observes:- We do not know why Lord Crewe took this Bill before the House of Lords. He knows that there is no love lost between this House and the present Government. Moreover the Majority of the members of this House belong to the Conservative Party and therefore no proposal brought before them by the present Liberal Government is approved by them. So Lord Crewe might have expected that this Billwould also share the same fate.But he might have brought this up before the House of Lords, as the House of Commons was just then fully engaged in considering many important matters concerning the British Kingdom. Before this, every proposal connected with India used to be brought up only before the House of Lords and quietly approved by it without any discussion. Perhaps the Unionist members of this House thought that the existing Liberal Government had lately introduced too many reforms concerning India and did not therefore approve of this Bill ! On the whole, it is clear that this Bill has failed on account of the enmity of Lord Curzon and others

towards the present Government. We can say that the primary cause of this failure is the cry raised against the Bill by the Englishmen in India. Lord Curzon and others are known to be staunch supporters of the rights of Englishmen. They do not care about any loss which the Indians may incur. The Majority of the newspapers in London are guided by the opinion of the Englishmen. The English commercial associations in India and the English newspapers opposed this Bill, because they did not like the idea of the Indians being granted greater privileges and the powers of the Secretary of State being increased. They based their objection on the ground that the Indian members who might be nominated to the India Council would be merely wasting their time in making speeches and would not have any administrative experience. Lord Curzon objected to it on the ground that there would be only two Civilians in the Council. Why should a larger number of members be Civilians? The Plea of those who contended that the rejection of the Bill would cause deep discontent and disappointment in India was not heeded.

Indians in Canada.

37. Referring to the adverse decision of the Courts of Canada in the matter of the Indians in the Komagata Maru, the ANDHRA-PATRIKA, of the 8th July, says:- If the people in Canada have the right to drive us away, should not our Govt atleast have the right to prevent the Canadians from landing on our shores? If there is no such power, will not our Lord Hardinge obtain it from the Imperial Government? Or if he possesses the power already, will he use it as a retaliative measure? This remains to be seen.

Indignity to mosques.

42. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, writes on the authority of a correspondent:- The Islamic Society Madras, expresses, that after His Excellency the Viceroy had visited Cawnpore, there had been a strong belief that no action whereby a mosque could be degra-

ded would ever take place. But it is regrettable that not a week passes without some such occurrence. Besides a large number of mosques that have suffered the undermentioned mosques have been recently profaned:-

(1) Musjid, Gurdaspur district; (2) Musjid, Meerut; (Musjid, Otawah; (4) three mosques in Faiz Bazaar Sowal Road, Delhi.

It is expected that His Excellency will personally issue orders for restoring their dignity and will thus add a knot to the bonds of loyalty of Mussalmans to Government.

Slavery in South Africa.

51. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 11th July, writes:- The continent of Africa, has, for centuries past, been inhabited by certain uncivilised aboriginal tribes. These have been conquered in war by the European whites, and now the latter are the rulers of the country and the former are their slaves. At present the whole of Africa is divided among the different European Powers and England has got as her share the whole of South Africa and East Africa. The whites here are utilising the aboriginal tribes as agricultural labourers and workmen in mines. The number of whites in South Africa does not exceed 12 lakhs while there are nearly 40 lakhs of aboriginal tribes and 1½ lakhs of Indians in the place. Numerous hardships, to which these Indians were subject till recently, have now been removed. When the civilised Indians who are under the protection of the King-Emperor, were trodden under their feet by these whites, will the uncivilised aboriginal tribes be permitted by them to live happily? These aborigines are confined to one corner of the country and they are not permitted by the whites to transgress the limits fixed for them. The division of the colony between these aborigines and the whites is in the proportion of 1 to 14, though the former are considerably in excess of the latter. The Union Parliament appears

to have recently passed a law imposing numerous restrictions on these aborigines and some of them are stated to have gone to England in order to represent their grievances, under this law, to the English authorities. We understand there are some Englishmen who will support the cause of these blacks. But what is the use? The Indians had to adopt the method of passive resistance for nearly eight years and undergo all kinds of hardships before they could get their grievances redressed in a way, even though they had the support of the whole Indian community and of some Englishmen too. The African aborigines have neither the power of endurance nor the support which the Indians had; nor do the British people derive any advantage from them. So their grievances should be redressed by the British on the sole path plea of humanity. The British ministers may tell the aborigines as they told the Indians, that they cannot interfere in the affairs of a self-governing colony. The Europeans enter every country inhabited by barbarians and occupy every open space available there and make money by reducing the slavery the aboriginal tribes in those countries. They also declare that other nations like the Chinese and the Indians should not set their feet in countries occupied by them. It seems that it is only the Europeans who have the liberty of earning money and all others are only slaves, having no rights whatever. Thus the world except Japan, is now under the control of the Europeans. Still, some Christians assert their religion tends to unite all the people in the world by a tie of brotherhood !

54. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 14th July, writes:- Sir Harvey Johnston, a gentleman with enough of experience in Colonial administration, has addressed a communication to the English newspapers, in the course of which he says that there are lands to the extent of three lakhs of acres available for occupation

Why do Indians proceed to foreign countries?

in the mountainous tracts of India and that the Indians will do well to settle in these lands and utilise them for agriculture and other purposes instead of migrating to the Colonies in search of living. This is a good suggestion indeed. Besides these mountainous tracts, there are also unoccupied lands elsewhere in India which the Indians can turn to their advantage. There is also a complaint that a sufficient number of workmen are not available for the factories in India. Considering all these, there is no doubt that the Indians need not go to foreign countries merely for the purpose of making a living. Nevertheless, the higher rate of wage prevalent and the larger amount to profit yielded by agriculture and other occupations in other countries attracted our people. So the Government should appoint a commission to report upon the unoccupied tracts within India itself which the Indians can utilise for making a living and the suitability of the climatic and other conditions of these tracts to their occupation by the Indians. Leaving this alone, several people are going to foreign countries, not merely to make a living, but to gain an experience of life in those countries. So the question is whether the Indianshave the liberty of settling in the colonies and not whether they can make a living there. This question should be decided by the British Ministers to the satisfaction of the Indians. There is no connection between this question and that raised by Sir Harry Johnston. When Europeans settle in distant countries and get them under their control, do they do so because they have no room in the land of their birth? If Eauropeans have this liberty, do not the Indians have it? As long as the Indians are not granted this liberty, they will feel discontented that they do not enjoy the full benefit of being the subject of the British Empire.

In discussing the same question, the Swadesamitran, of the 15th July, says: Sir Henry Cotton has also contributed an article to the India Published in London, in which he asserts that many Indians proceed to foreign countries because they do not get reasonable wages here. This is quite true. Almost all the big factories in India are managed by Europeans, who care more for their own profit than for the convenience of the workmen and therefore pay the latter very scanty wages. These European capitalists are able to make a profit of 20 to 30 percent. on their outlay; but they pay their labourers only 8 to 12 annas a day. Thus the income of the Indian labourer is very scanty and, to add to this misery, the cost of living in this country has increased threefold. No wonder therefore that the Indians find it more profitable to migrate to other countries.

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For the week ending 25th July 1914.

No.30 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY THE INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

The recent Dacca outrage.

2. The following appears in the Madras Standard, of the 21st July:- "Another supposedly political assasination has taken place at Dacca, and apparently the man aimed at was not hurt. It is thought that Basanta Kumar Chatterji of the C.I.D. was the intended victim. These detestable crimes are the results of the cowardly invectives of men like Krishnavarma, who remain safely in foreign lands and send youths to the gallows in India. It is so easy to excite a lad with the idea that he is doing a heroic action in killing an officer of the law, is 'dying for his country'; the true criminal is the man who deludes the excitable youth, and drives him into murder. Unhappily the anarchical system of murder rarely allows any but the murderer to know who is fixed on for the commi

commission of the Crime, and hence the discovery is difficult.

Australia and indentured labour.

16. The MADRAS STANDRAD, of the 20th July, has the following:- "Australia's unwise policy in excluding coloured labour is already bearing fruit. Her Northern territory is tropical; the white man is utterly unfit for labour there, and no wages, however high, can long attempt white men to labour where labour means premature death. The land is fertile and will richly repay cultivation, but only coloured men can cultivate it successfully. .... It is obvious that lunacy of this description cannot last, nor, in these days of swift communication will a small body of white people be permitted to pursue a dog-in-the-manager policy, and to say to the millions of coloured men in Asia: "I cannot cultivate and you shall not". The memorandum issued by the Australian Minister of Public Affairs, says that 'with the aid of indentured labour' the land would be transformed into a paradise. That means that white Australia will soon demand coloured slaves. Let Asia be wise in time and refuse to allow her children to be deported into slavery to make wealth for the white settlers. Indentured labour is slave labour, and England, who has stopped the exportation of negroes from Africa, and who has proclaimed that to step on English soil means freedom to the slave, will surely never allow slavery to be re-established, in Australia under the specious name of indenture."

Indians in Canada.

17. The MADRAS STANDARD, of the 22nd July, writes:- "We learn from to-day's telegrams that Dominion Cruiser is being used for the forcible seizure of the Hindus in the Komagata Maru, who are to be arrested, put in irons, and deported. It may be imagined what the effect of this violence will be on the high-spirited Sikhas, the warriors devoted to the British Crown. The Duke of Cannaught appeals 'to the Hindus to maintain peace.' His Ro

Highness would do better to appeal to the Canadians to refrain from outrage. The King has moved to preserve peace in Ireland. Will he not move also to obtain decent treatment for these faithful upholders and defenders of his Crown?"

Writing on this Subject, the INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 23rd July, says:- "Several lakhs have been spent on the adventurous trip of the Komagata Maru, but so far the only result has been the powerful appeal to the sympathy and to the attention of the world that the incidents connected with it have roused. the telegram that we publish to-day must rouse the indignation of every Indian . It would be certainly piteous, indeed, if the manful fight against Indian disabilities in Canada should end with the sailing of the steamer hitherto riding on the Atlantic. .... Will India stop with the expression of admiration and gratitude? The fleeting breath of man will cease to be warm with the momennt it has escaped the mouth. Our duty is to stir the fire that Gurd Singh has lit, to cherish as sacredly as we did the wrongs of our South African brethren, the wrongs of the brethren in Cana In Canada we cannot wield the weapon of passive resistance. Our numbers are small, and they have closed the door against us. . We must keep the question of the Canadian disabilities as prom nently before the public as we kept the South African disabil We have, in a way, solved the South African Problem. Let us take up Canada on which the Search light has fallen from on board the Komagata Maru. To-day the Hindus on board the Koma Mru are ill-treated. Most heartless and outrageous has been treatment accorded to us by Canada. They will come from the Komagata Maru to tell a tale of woe and suffering. Let Indians be proud of them feel for them, and demand that to Canada and Canadians shall be meted out what they have meted out to India and to Indians."

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Indians and Englishmen in Service.

36. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 20th July, writes:- The provision in the India Council Amending Bill, which was recently thrown out by the House of Lords, that the Indian Members of this Council should be given an extra allowance of £600 per annum was not approved by several Indians. Their plea was that, if Indians employed in London were paid, higher salaries, it would justify Englishmen employed in India being paid higher salaries. In India, when Englishmen and Indians are doing the same work, the former are paid higher salaries than the latter. An Indian employed as a District Judge or a District Collector is paid only two-thirds of what is paid to an Englishman employed in the sama capacity. This difference is observed, because it is thought that Indians, when employed in their own country, should be content with lower salaries than the Englishmen working in India, who are deemed to deserve higher salaries, because they are foreigners to India. The Indians contend that this is an unfair distinction. They argue that, even if it may not be possible to reduce the salaries of Englishmen to the level of those paid to the Indians, the salaries of the latter should be raised to the level of those paid to the former. The contention of the Indians is that there should be no distinction between the two classes of people doing the same kind of work. As the Indians think that it is unreasonable to have such a distinction in India, they contend that the same salary should be paid to Europeans and Indians doing the same kind of work, whether in India or in London. When this subject has again brought up for discussion in the House of Lords, Lord Curzon observed that the opinion of the Indian public should be taken before deciding

this question. We hope it will be decided according to the view of the Indians, if the India Council Amending Bill is again brought up in a modified form.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

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Mrs. Besant's letter to the DAILY MAIL and LEADER.

61. In the course of a letter to the Daily Mail and Leader, Mrs. Besant is reported by the SASILEKHA, of the 14th July, to have written thus:- India is a civilised country The English officers should not dishonour the Indians. Some foolis white men beat and insult the black men. The latter sometimes die from the effects of the beating. The Europeans behave discourte-ously even towards the first class Indian passengers on the railway The former call the latter niggers. The station-masters are part-ial to the Europeans. An Indian coughed in a railway carriage A European who was there asked him not to make any noise on pain of being necked out if he should make any. The Indian drew a knife from his pocket, which toned the European down. There are rooms for sleeping at many railway stations. The Indian is forbi-dden to sleep in a room in which a European is sleeping. The station Masters never enquire into this injustice. The Indians are requested to stand on platforms for plague inspection, while European is examined in the carriage. Such things estrange the Indians from the Europeans and the former lodge their hatred in the secret chambers of their hearts. A zamindar on his way to the railway station in Madras passed a European in a swift motor car. The European followed him into the station and dealt him a blow, for which a small fine was the punishment imposed on him.

A Magistrate sentenced a cooly to whipping for stealing some tobacco and executed the sentence with his own hand. The Govern- ment expressed their disapproval of this, but did not remove him from his office of judge. Cases of murder of Indians are disposed of by the imposition of fine of Rs.25 each. Such things cause great discontent among the Indians On account of the Press Act, the people cannot express their opinions fearlessly in the colu-mns of newspapers; but the bitterness that this has produced is working secretly in their hearts.

For the week ending 1st August 1914.

No.31 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY THE INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

B.G.Tilak.

2. The Madras Standard, for the 29th July, writes:- "With all respect, we beg to draw the attention of the Government to the treatment to which Mr. Tilak is being subjected. It is said that two police stations have been newly raised, one on either side of his house, that every visitor's name is taken, and that, ...ne refuses his name, he is followed to his destination. ...s not out on a 'ticket-of-leave' and these police ...not warrantable. He has paid a fearful price for a ... was political, not criminal, and whatever view the ... of his offence, he has surely purged it. The terr... ...ed is at once unfair and impolitic, and will ...n all chivalrous hearts. There are thousands ...r. Tilak as their leader, and who regard him as ...tatesmanship to turn all these into irreconci-

(b) Courts.

Racial distinction in Courts.

5. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 28th July remarks:- Yet another case of racial colour to which a European Magistrate given unnecessary importance by his attitude comes from Bengal. A European refused to pay money for a ticket that he had purchased and when the Indian booking clerk followed him begging for cash or ticket, he was answered first with a blow on the chest and and afterwards, on the nose, which made him bleed. It is a great pity that such cases should now and then come up to create a painful impression on the public. ... It is unfortunate that such a feeling should exist, it is most unfortunate that we should hear people say when an Indian takes a case against a European, ' 'Oh it will end in smoke. The European will be untouched.' That there is justification for such feeling is well brought out by the attitude of the Magistrate and the Police officer in the present case. Of course the European was fined. That is more than enough.... No compensation for the Indian, even when it is asked After this no Indian can taunt his fellow countrymen with cowar-
-ice. 'When an Englishman kicks you, why do you not kick him?'
...swer to that question is echoed from the police courts."

...ting on this subject, the MADRAS STANDARD of the 29th
... "We have often heard that British Justice, so much
...and, is for all practical purposes, unknown in India
...re proving this comes under our notice through the
... Mr. C.W.A. Haliday's of Messrs Jardine Skinner
...viour and ungentlemanly assault on a young man
... employed as a booking clerk under the Port
...me up before Mr. John Camell, officiating Presi-
... are recieved a treatment from His Honour which,
... Calcutta Police Courts
...is fined Rs.20
... ~~compensa-~~

compensation for his client, the Magistrate disposed of it by saying 'certainly not.' Such cases prove more and more that fair justice is not possible when the presiding Magistrate is an Anglo-Indian himself, and when the parties to a suit are Indians and Anglo-Indians respectively. In the above case the fine of Rs. Rs.20 is absurdly small; and are we to understand that the Magistrate showed his displeasure at the poor complainant because he showed the grit to drag this white-skinned personage to his court? Who could blame Indians, whatever their position, if, instead of utilising law-abiding methods, as in this instance, they would give a blow for a blow and take the consequences as best they can?"

(d) Education.

9. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 1st August , remarks:- "Indian students are subjected to a kind of treatment which is simply a disgrace to the Government and the country to which they belong and the latest weapon against them is forged by the United States of America. In India our young men cannot satisfy their ambition. When they pass out of an Indian University, the brand is on them

Indian students.

are inferior to the Europeans who have only studied as much
have; perhaps not even so much. Have they learnt medicine?
considered fit only to ba Assistant Surgeons on a
carefully kept out of the higher and more responsi-
re they engineers? -- to them is reserved the lower
in the police-- they have to stagnate for long in
fices, whereas the European Assistant Superinten-
kates along to the Acting Superintendent's place
rintendent, and has a Deputy Superintendent for
stant who perhaps entered service long before
the Indian cannot go into the Imperial
upon him. He feels

Page 26 Missing

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16. The NEW INDIA, (formerly MADRAS STANDARD) of the 1st Augu

The future of the Indian Civil Service.

~~of the 1st August~~ writes:- "A qu ion recently asked in the House Commons reminds us of one of the saddest revelations in the evidence before the Public Service Commission, viz., the complete indifference of the Civil Servants of the Government of India to the forces that ar daily gathering against them. 'The best Civil Service in the world' has for once at least in its long and useful career ~~full~~ failed to grasp the situation. Their colleagues in the administration of thi country, whether Indians or members of the Uncovenanted Services, had shown in clear terms how they were resenting the treatment meted out to them by the predominant service, and it is difficult to find any people that come in contact with it who are not repelled either by its insularity or grasping for powers. .... It is this growing opposition on all sides which the Civil Service, whether it be from confidence in its own strength or arrogant indifference to what others say, has failed to appraise at its true value. ..... There can be no mistakin the fact that the people of India look upon the Civil Service with envious and even hostile eyes, because of the latter's bank refusal admit into its fold even first-rate Indians in any large proportions .... Next comes the demand of the Englishmen who do not belong to the Covenanted Civil Service. The members of the Police and Public works Department haveopenly revolted against the manner in which they are treated by the predominant service. Almost all the highest posts in the departments have been snatched away by the latter, and naturally the former resent this. It is unfair that even the best police official, whether he be an Indian or Englishman, should seldom be allowed to be the Inspector-General, and rarely i... the British rule is an officer belo... ces appointed ... is, in the op

knowledge is cast to the winds; for, in his own opinion, he is an expert in every direction. ..... Apart from these defects, there is one other which reveals a very painful state of affairs in the service itself. It is not in a healthy condition. I cannot reject the rotten part in its system. There is such a strong feeling of unity and mutual protection among the members, that the inefficient are not eliminated The Central Government, the Supreme or the Local, do not find themselves strong enough to force this elimination, and the rotten part continues to create havoc in the system. This has been very forcibly brought to the notice in recent years in almost every province, notably Madras. This weakness of the Civil Service is an indication that it has begun to decay and however obvious may be its attitude towards Indian aspirations, no patriotic or thoughtful person can view it with sincere regret."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. Home Administration.

(b) Court.

A sensational case in the Bombay High Court.

22. In commenting on the decision of the High Court of Bombay in respect of the case in which four European young men were ch[...] with having committed dacoity with grievous hurt, the ANDHRAPATRIKA of the 29th July, says:- We are at a loss to know how these young [...] whose ages ranged between 17 and 25 and who were employed as fitt[...] could be looked upon as lads picking up and throwing stones in spo[...] and killing men unintentionally. We do not know what philosophy u[...] lies the conclusion that they had not the intention to cause gri[...] hurt when in their endeavour to escape from the man who obstruc[...] in their theft, they hurt him so severly that he eventually di[...] its effects. The offence against them had been reduced in [...] step by step and they were not convicted ev[...] dacoity with simple hurt. The I[...]

fined them Rs.50 each, this being their first offence. The Government ought to see that it is very highly prejudicial to the British traditions of justice if in the British Courts, the Judges are merciless towards Indian boys who in a fit of enthusiasm forget themselves and commit mischief, but let off with a light punishment Europeans who treat the lives of Indians as of little consequence. The Government have also to consider the case of Mr. Hudson let off with a fine of Rs.500 at Karim. In the Bombay High Court the fine realised was ordere to be paid to the widow of the deceased, while in the case of Karim, even this has not been done. We believe that as such cases are now on the increase, the Government ought to pay greater attention to them

(k) General.

36. The VAISYAMITRAN, of the 26th June, reports the AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, to have written as follows

India and the "Home charges."

It is a well-knwon fact that 200 to 300 lakhs of rupees are sent from India to England every year in th shape of "Home Charges," which include the salaries of the Secretary of State for India and his staff, the interest on the loans raised for railways, etc., pensions and other allowances paid to Civil Servants and a portion of the cost of the Army and the Navy. But for this large expenditure every year, India should be in a better condition than that in which she is now. What does India get in return [illegible] this large contribution of hers? Practically nothing. Though the Secretar of State for India has been appointed to supervise the Indian admi tration he forms part of the British Government and devotes the maj portion of his time to dealing with British matters. So it is not to make India bear the whole burden of the expenditure on his acc India is poorer than every other country in the world and yet n country in the world has to meet such heavy expenditure as now. Though there is a necessity for England officials and India they are larger in numbers than [illegible] to this, they are paid [illegible]

co[illegible]

unnecessary directions, it is no wonder that her people are stricken with poverty and disease. So it is very necessary that some step should be taken to reduce her expenditure, if she is to prosper materially.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Indians in British Columbia.

61. The LOKAMITRAN, for May-June, writes:- A large number ofIndians seem to have settled in British Columbia and made some money by their zeal and economy. The white labourers there are jealous of the growing prosperity of these Indians and are taking steps to prevent the migration of Indians to that place. Why shoul not all the Indians leave that country and come away to India? The Indians, being British subjects, have a right to enter and settle in any portion of the British Empire. What are we to say the jealousy of these whites? It seems that they alone have the right of colonising any place, but not the blacks !

The condition of the Indians in the colonies.

70. The SHAMSUL AKHBAR, of the 20th July, quotes from the ZAMINDAR, the following:- The Indians should be allowed their right of representation. The emigration of Indians into the English Colonies is an important question. First of all coolies were being sent on contract to the Colonies. And their service was tantamount to slavery. There is no nation like the English in the whole world which so deceives itself by its words. The English spoke falsely on the plea of diplomacy. They attacked other natior said that on the part of such nations it was annexation They made black coolies their slaves and styled merely service done by contract. A ch condition of the Indians in Indians will never f agitation.

For the week ending 8th August 1914.

No.32 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY THE INDIANS.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The European war.

2. The HINDU of the 6th August, writes:- "The ~~xxx~~ off announcement of the actual de tion of war by England on Ger which reached us last evening has, as might be seen, followe the natural consequence of the ultimatum which Mr. Asquith a ced in the House of Commons as having been given to the Ger Government. .... As he pointed out yesterday, in India at t present moment, there is only one feeling uppermost in the of all Indians, viz., what shall we do to discharge our duty this juncture, as citizens of the Empire, and how shall we c operate with other parts of the Empire to secure speedy succ the British arms. Bengal, (n Carmichael has suspended his to programme arrived a) in this as in other respects, has alread led the way. His Excellency Lord Carmichael has suspended his programme and arrived at Calcutta, where he has been already viewed by leading citizens. He has formally communicated ~~xxx~~ of the declaration of war to the High Court and it was announ to the Bar by the Chief Justice yesterday. ... Native States already interviewed by leading citizens. He has formally com cated news to the declaration of the war to the High Court a was announced to the Bar by the chief Justice yesterday. ... ive States are already making most generous offer eroy, and in Calcutta, an informal meeti eady been held and a requisition iff's / meeting, to India."

has broken out between His Majesty and Germany'. Such is the curt paragraph, issued as a Gazette Extraordinary, signed b Percy Cox. .... Great Britain has had set before her the mo choice of abdicating her position as a world-power, or march armed into thebattle field. She has chosen to hold the migh position won by the centuries of effort and labour since Raleigh and the Elizabathan heroes crossed the seas, and from Spain the Empire of the Waves. She does well. To ac wise would be to descend voluntarily into the gulf of natic dishonour, and to leave to the mercy of German Militarism smaller states of Europe, and all the lands beyond the se acknowledge the British Crown. ... Gravely, solemnly, Gre has taken her stand. Ready for conflict she has striven f but she will not crouch nationally as a craven under fear many's whip. Germany has voted a war credit of £250,000, she has invaded Belgium; her spirit is shown in a militar cial organ, in which after her years of eager preparation standing menace to European peace, she has the insolence of her 'flaming anger at the onslaught committed on the peaceful German people'; and then follow the awful words vouchsafes victory, then vae victis.' -- woe to the con Europe is thus told what she will suffer if the German plunges its beak and talons into its quivering body, Ge prey. It only needed such a threat to nerve all to resi

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(d) Education.

3. [illegible]e following appears in the New India o

"The appo

Thecolour bar in the Educational service.

in the Patna Co

one of supersieding Indians, except in two notable instanees
by the appointment of outside men directly to the Education
Service, to which the former have rarely any access, yet th
nent position of Professor Sarcar has been enjoying not mere
among Indian but even European, scholars was considered suff
to guarantee his continuance in his office as the Senior Pro
of History, though still confined to the Provincial Service.
the Government seem to be so definitely decided to maintain
colour bar that even the eminence of Professor Sarcar could
induce them to give up their accustomed procedure."

VI.MISCELLANEOUS.

5. The SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, for the week ending 3rd Au
has the following:- "The riot i
Dublin, which resulted in death

The Dublim riot and India.

furnishes another clue to the inwardness of the political do
nation of England in Ireland. .... The moral of the matter ca
realised only b7 the analogous situation here in India. The I
not the settlers frm England but the genuine Irish--are as mu
conquered people and a subject race as we in India are. The
rites--the Protestant minority--represent a different race,
~~Englis~~ the dominant people, and correspond to the ~~xxxx~~ En
men in India. We know what thedifference means in this coun
It will be treason and sacrilege and all unspeakable wicke
to raise your arm against an English man in India, while t
shooting down of a few Indians, whether in the Bombay ri
the Perambur riots, is of no mement and merely helps to
the doctrine of prestige. What is more to the po
Government themselves quail in the prese
Press, while the Indian press f
and its rigorous. Ther

7. In a leader under this heading, the NEW INDIA, 7th August, observes:- The outburst of loyalty from I

Trust India.

deepest heart, the moment she saw England in danger and threatened proves to the full her realisation of the fac India and England stand or fall together. How often has t ment been made by Mrs. Annie Besant, before there was any war, that it was on the loyalty of the English-educated In that the stability of British rule in India depended; th alone gave an UNDERSTANDING loyalty, based on the educ had received from England, the admiration they felt for institutions, and the hope they cherished that England wo them in the building of such institutions in their own la often has she, lately the pages of the commonweal and on platforms, rebuked the mad folly of the English times in i cruel attacks upon this splendid class, its efforts to id their righteous nationalism with disloyalty and anarchy, drive them in despair out of their love of liberty within Empire. Now, despite a l, they have sprung to their feet f end of India to another, and have sent one voice of love a loyalty ringing over the land. They know, as no uneducated can now know that Germany's triumph would be India's destr .... At the call of the Advocate-General, as we noted yest the Madras Bar assembled to lay its help at the feet of In beloved Monarch. In Madras, as in Calcutta and other plac Bar offers to enrol as volunteers. With all submission, ready and cheerful acceptance of an adverse decision, if Government ~~may~~ come to it--for our King-Emperor has b obey 'all officers and officials,' and we ask the Madras Government beg His Excellenc Indian a local

moment's notice-- the Arms Act has prevented that; but they can set free the soldiers, Indian and English to guard our coasts and, if needed, to go abroad. They can preserve public order they can discharge every duty assigned to them by the Government; Indian and English volunteers can stand side by side, drill together, work together. Then shall this war bind India and England together as nothing else could have done, and england's trust in India shall be answered with yet more fervid loyalty, the loyalty of free/ men."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(d) Education.

21. The QAUMI REPORT, of the 30th July, quotes an article from the VAKIL which runs thus:-

The NEAR EAST AND THE Muhammadan students in the Punjab and Bengal.

It is only some time back that w had come to know some complaints made against the Punjab and Bengal Governments that they had issued orders for introducing the paper called the NEAR EAST, London, in all the schools and Colleges so that Muhammadan st ts might have an opportunity of learning a correct account o Islamic world. It is understood that the Government of the United Provinces also has issued such an order. But we are a loss to understand the object of these fruitless endeavours. we to agree with the general opinion that they are desirous creating a changing the thoughts of Mussalman students by means? If not will they pleased to add a definition as to orders and as to why poor and peace-loving Mussalman stud compelled to peruse the Near East, as this paper is as i deadly poison to their national interests, for its obj nothing to present before the world th[illegible] Islamic world in general and [illegible]

It is an

36 Kissing

36

But how strange it is to find that on the one hand the students are directed to hold themselves aloof from politics and on the other hand the evil-wisher of the Muhammadans, viz., the Near East, is made compulsory for them. Quite recently three lecturers of the Calcutta University were dismissed for the reason they would not hold themselves aloof from politics. But now in addition to the lecturers, even ordinary students are directed to study politics. We ask the responsible authorities to explain why there exists this discrepancy in their word and deed and how far it is just and advisable to make allotments for this purpose from the public exchequer.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Indian emigration to foreign countries.

38. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 25th July writes:- We understand from the report of the Protector of Emigrants in Madras that 450,000 labourers have emigrated to foreign countries in 1913 for the purpose of eking out a livelihood, and this figure relates only to South India. We need not say that several enterprises for making money in South India are suffering a loss on account of such a large number of young and active labourers going away to foreign countries. The MADRAS MAIL points out that the Govrnment should prevent this emigration of Indian labourers by making it possible for them to earn adequate wages here. The MAIL is so anxious about this question because the result of his emigration is that the English planters in India do not get a sufficient number of labourers for their purposes. But it is not the planters along that feel this difficulty; owners of factories landholders and even the Government feel it. In reply to the ob observation of the Bombay merchants, at a confer[illegible]e they had with Sir William Meyer, that a sufficient [illegible] not spent by the Government on i[illegible] tr[illegible] t[illegible]e matter seems

not be pushed through as a sufficient number of labourers were not available. So there is no doubt that this annual emigration of Indian labourers impedes the economic progress of India. It is the work of the labourer that is the basis of all manufactures in every country and these manufactures cannot be carried on successfully unless strong and intelligent labourers are available in sufficientnumber. Many Indian labourers proceed to foreign countries while they are young, help the capitalists in those countries to amass wealth and return to India only when they are too old for work. At this stage they prove to be more burdensome to their country than helpful. Apart from this aspect of the question, what is the fate of these labourers in these foreign countries? Leaving alone the hardships to which they are themselves subjected there, no provision is made for the education of their children, who thus grow up in utter ignorance. As many of these emigrants leave their wives here and a sufficient number of women do not follow them, their morality is spoiled and they so contral contract evil habits, such as drinking, on account of bad company there. Thus within a few years of their settling in these countries they become a set of barbarians. So it is the duty of the Government to consider this question seriously and remedy the grievances caused hereby. The Government should see that higher wages are paid to labourers working in big schemes like irrigation projects and also in large factories owned by private persons. The scale of these wages should be sufficiently attractive to prevent these labourers migrating to foreign countries in search of living. In addition to this, landholders should also pay higher wages to agricultural labourers.

In commenting on the same subject, the LOKOPAKAR[...]
27th July, says:- We learn that the Indians on boar[...]
MARU, have been prevented from entering [...]
started on their return voya[...]

Canada has caused not only a great deal of loss to the Indians, who undertook this voyage incurring a heavy expenditure, but is also an insult to Indain Community as a whole. It is really strange that our benign Government evinces no anxiety in the matter of redressing the grievances of the Indians. There are two things which the Government should do immediately. Firstly, the inhabitants of those countries which prevent the entry of the Indians into their countries and insult them in other ways should be prevented from entering into and settling in India. Secondly, the emigration of Indian labourers to foreign countries should be prohibited. If the Government does these two things there is no doubt that the Indians will be treated with respect in the colonies. Indian labourers proceed to the Colonies only with a permission of the Government and yet it does not take any steps to spare them from the hardships to which they are subjected there. As the Colonial Governments are subject to the British Government the latter has the power of checking the former. Still the British Government is looking on quietly when the Indians are being treated like cattle by these Colonials. This makes it appear that the British Government has given permission to the Colonials to ill-treat the Indians. To prevent this impression spreading among the people the Government should immediately prohibit the emigration of the Indians to these colonies.

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For the week ending 15th August 1914.

No.33 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY THE INDIANS.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The European War.

1. The West Coast Bulletin, for the week ending 7th August writes:- "The treachery of Servia, ƒ the revenge of Austria and the ambition of Russia and Germany have combined to precipitate a tremendous crisis to the world unprecedented in ancient or modern history. .... The speediest means to restore peace would be for the United States, Japan and other power to join the peace-loving side and fight against the other. This is a duty that t owe to the world at large, to themselves by virtue of their p and to their God whose happy world is now being turned into a recking slaughter house.

"INDIA'S DUTY.

"Our great motherland also has her own duty to perfo She now has the opportunity of atoning for the great Indiar Mutiny; and for the dastardly act of throwing the bomb at Excellency the Viceroy. She has the opportunity to pay bac the favours and benefits she has received at the hands of She has the opportunity of fighting shoulder to shoulder those Colonies whose discarded her sons as aliens and of proving to them, to England and to the world that though was not recognised as a part of the Empire in times of pe is still able and willing to partake of its responsibilit prepared to consecrete her bond with and love for England baptism of blood.

"So we call upon every Indian to be prepared to s his life to England's glory and to send up fr temple fervent prayers for same."

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

13. The Hindu, of the 10th August writes:- "There is a spontaneous and sincere outburst o enthusiasm among men of all shade of opinion in the country to stand by the Government at the juncture. Offers of money and of personal service are pourin all from all sides. The telegrams which we have been publishi of what is taking place all over the country, and our pondence columns, bear witness to the fact that the country is deeply stirred at the present crisis. It would be an act of wi policy on the part of the Government to embrace the present op rtunity, than which nothing can be a fitter one, to enrol Indi as volunteers. ..... Since writing the above, we have receive a communciation, published elsewhere, from Mr. S.Srinivasa Ayyar High Court Vakil, in which he expresses his opinion that 'the question of Indians volunteering for services outside India ma till the war is over, be put out of consideration as it involves a problems which cannot be disposed of at once and as Indians cannot be employed in a war between European States." We are unable to agree in this view. In the first place, the enlisting of volunteers is for the primary purpose of defending India it- elf, nor secondly, is there any immutable law that Indians sho t be employed in European wars."

Madras and the war.

15. The WEST COAST SPECTATOR, of the 12th August, writes:- "The outbreak of hostilities between Britain and Germany has called forth y nook and corner of India, spontaneous and most sincere s of loyalty and devotion to our Sovereign and his . .... However much the educated Indian may grumble the Government and clamour for political p vil d language, there is a warm corner in hi ne smoke that h nded to

India and the War.

hundreds of funeral pyres, the blood of the martyr that was shed on many a battle-field--these were the prices that England paid for these privileges which she has unasked and generously given. Can we then forget the mother who has done so much for us? The voice of the political agitation is hushed, the grumbler grumbles no more--~~axx~~ all are united in wishing glory to British arms..... For weal or for woe our destiny is ~~t~~ irrevocably ~~glory~~ bound up with that of England, we stand together or fall together--and in this there is the hand of Providence. The Indian people have not even the (this there is the ha) remotest desire to be ruled by the military despotism of Germany--a country which has made itself hated wherever it has establushed its rule--and we are as much interested as anybody else in the total destruction of of the German~~s~~ bogey. The burden of the Indian~~s~~'s daily song is Del est Germania."

The Indian National Congress and the War.

16. In a leader on this subject, the NEW INDIA, of 14th August, says:- "The In National Congress is Indi thoughtful, alert, understanding strong in patience, fi ~~axsd~~ resolutein demand.

"Yet merely because ~~Augst~~ Au~~g~~stria and German rope~~xx~~ on fire, a su gestion is heard that the In ngress should not meet. In the name of reason and y not? Are there not many vital questions to be d rom grievances? Such a suggestion is not borne o th the name, but is offspring of hysterical exc t upon it would either be an admission that ed disloyal that it is not safe that it should m al Parliament at a time of crisis, or an ad ated India is so afraid of being thought 'profess too much,' lesst she be s e need not grovel. ..... To suggest

meet in her National Parliament is to insult her, to doubt he[r] dignity and self-restraint. She can trust herself, and the Empi[re] trusts her. Why should she not speak in her annual assembly? The[re] is no evil lurking in her he/art; why then fear her tongue?

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(h) Railways.

The Railway authorities and Indian travellers.

28. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 3rd August, writes:- A new rule has been made that Indians should not enter the waiting room in the Katkodam Railway Station on the Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway. When some respectable Indian ladies had once to halt at their station for 20 hours, they could not enter this room xx owing to this rule. On another occasion, a native Prince and his European wife had to halt at that station for 20 hours, they could not enter this room owing to this rule. On another occasion, a native Prince and his } and as a result of this rule, the wife an[d] alone was able to occupy the room and the Prince had to remain outside. This is strange indeed ! It is a well-known fact that Indians are treated with scant courtesy on the Indian railways. The Government does not take any notice of this. When a Prince is insulted, there need be no question about others being treated with contempt. It is xx time this distinction be/t/ between the rulers and the ruled xxappx disappears altogether. It is necessar[y] that our benign Government should take proper steps in this direction.

(k) General.

[M]r. Tilak and the Government.

31. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 3rd August, observes:- The Police are carefully watching th[e] movements of Mr. Tilak from the timehe arrived in Poo[na] ... movements of ...

tim...

th

44

(k) General.

31. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 3rd August, observes:-

Mr. Tilak and the Government.

Police are carefully watch movements of Mr. Tilak from he arrived in Poona on the 17th June last. The Government built two Police stations 100 yards away from his house, o either side of it. The Police are noting down the addresse the visitors of Mr. Tilak. Spies in ordinary dress seem to leading every visitor to the house of Mr. Tilak and ascert his name. If he does not give it out, he is dogged to his by these spies. If these visitors are ordinary people, th taken to the police station itself and the details ascerta from them. Thus a great deal of money is wasted by the Gov every month. Lakhs of rupees are spent monthly in India f purpose of watching those suspected by the Government ins wasting a large sum of money like this, the Government c it usefully on other purposes beneficial to the country. surprising that the Government has not realised that, by the Indians like this, it is giving room for others to su Mutual confidence is the basis of all wordly worldly tra and one who is always suspicious can never be successful business. Even so, a Government which always suspects it can never be conducted properly. So our Government will ing all possiblity of harm to itself, if it treats its s with magnanimity.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

431 The Tamilian, of the 5th August expresses th

igration to foreign countries.

that the main reason for coolies emigrating to fo untries in large numbers is the bad treatment meted e depressed classes in India by men of the hi

45. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 7th August, says:- We can confidently assert that the whol of India, without any distinct of caste or creed, will stand by Great Britain at this junctu with sincere love and loyalty. The Indian people have always on the side of Great Britain, wh ver thei co-operation was n ssary. The Indian sepoys have often stood shoulder to shoulder with British soldiers on the filed of battle and guarded the in rests of Great Britain, are the Indian princes have heartily c operated with Britain against her foes on more occasions than one. The Indians are fully aware that innumerable are the advan ges which they have derived from the British rule, and will not therefore stand aloof and see Great Britain insulted by wicked countries like Germany. Whatever may be the difference between us and the British Government in ordinary times, we should show to the world that we are one with it when a foreign enemy spring up. No amount of hardship and misery should be deemed to be too much by India at this juncture. Small as may be our service to the British at this crisis, they will acknowledge it gratefully, if it is done with a sincere heart.

xx Indians and the War.

46. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 11th August, writes:- The whole of India has now come forward to serve Great Brit in in various ys at this critical j ture. Many Indian princes have intimated His Majesty the King-Emperor that all their resources were at s disposal. Many among the educated classes offer to become unteers and protect the country. Meetings are held in several ces and the people entreat the British to accept any small rvice that they can do. The British will not refuse to ac of these loyal offers. They will, as usual, reply th occasion and necessity arise, they will gladly ava of these offers. But one thing is sure th

How can the Indians help Great Britain now Britain now?

~~all~~ allow Indian sepoys to have anything to do with a war
European powers. There is no doubt that Indian sepoys w
as much valour as the Europeans on the battlefield, if t
allowed to take part in the war. Similarly, if the India
allowed to enrol themselves as volunteers, they can guard
country and the British troops may proceed to the front.
on several occasions requested the Government to give us t
vilege of guarding our country; but it has not been grante
us. This is not the time for our demanding privileges fro
rulers nor is it proper on our part to rake up at this jun
questions unpalatable to the British. So we will suggest a
which will be possible for us and which will also be accept
the British and that is we can contribute liberally to the
Fund started by the Prince of Wales.

The sufferings of the Indians.

47. The SASILEKHA, of the 7th August says:- We hear Ch
Missionaries preaching such t
as toleration and the brotherho
of man, and laugh at white men not practising them. Many Engli
men amass wealth in India by taking service under Government.
by trading or by growing plantations. Yet the sufferings to w
the white men subject the Indians are inhuman. The readers of
per are aware, to some extent, of the sufferings which the
dians underwent in South Africa. The South African question h
n settled in a way. Four hundred and sixty Indians went to
ada on board a Japanese steamer, and the Canadians did not
ow them to land. The passengers suffered from want of food
drink. The Canadians threatened that if they should approach
land they would fire at them and kill them. They also stated
t the leaders of the men in the steamer would be put in cha
re are fertile and extensive waste lands in
stria (Australia?). The people of that coun
ould rather in waste than be reclaimed

Indians. The New Zealander are enacting laws prohibiting the immigration of the Indians. Is there anything more unjust than that the English people and the Colonists might come to India and and be be happy, while the Indians could not go to the Colonies? His Majesty the King of England and his Government have to consider this matter. Otherwise the unrest and the discontent of the Indians will increase. The Indians have read the English language and the history of England and of the world for the last 50 years and have grasped the relationship that ought to exist between the King and the subjects. The Indians have great faith in British justice. This faith should never be shaken Great persons like Mrs. Besant should proceed to England, address English audiences, and bring home to their minds the grievances of the Indians in the Colonies.

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For the week ending 22nd August 1914.

No.34 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY THE INDIANS.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

6. The UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, for the weak ending 15th August, writes:- "A certain correspondent wired on our Broadway contemporary pointing out that all the German Mission shoools schools should be closed, now that there is war between England and Germany. Mrs. Besant's remarks with reference to this suggestion of the excited correspondent are certainly novel, to say the least of it. She says rightly enough that the closing of the schools is the business of Government, but she adroitly avails ...elf of the ...portunity of have a fling at Missionary schools, ... pet aversion. She states with a charming simpl... ...very easy for father to remove their sons from ...s, while she does not say where the youths ...ter the missionary schools and colleges...

German Missions and the War.

closed for want of support from the community. Mrs. Besant in her fierce and insensate antipathy towards every form of Christian activity in this land thinks she is rendering a service to India, oblivious of the magnificent work achieved by Christian missions in Educational and social work ever since Zigenbalch set foot in India. .... Fortunately there is no suggestion of Mrs. Besant's futile suggestion being acted on and the Indian people will not feel thankful to her for this counsel."

Writing on this subject, the New India, of the 18th August says:- "Our esteemed contemporary, the MADRAS MAIL, had an article under the above title yesterday, to which it is necessary to draw public attention at once, for its suggestions be carried out a most dangerous precedent will be set, public money will be diverted to sectarian purposes, and the Government neutrality towards religions will be even more flagrantly violated than it already is towards religions will be even more flagrantly violated than it already is. .... Briefly put, the MADRAS MAIL argues that public money should be used to support the schools, industrial classes, business enterprises, hospitals, and asylums of the German Missions in India. ... Now the influence of German and American Missions i always distinctly anti-Imperial and anti-patriotic. Germans fed on German newspapers, which for many years past have been filled with attacks on England, and have fanned the Anglophobia of which the German Crown Prince is the most open and honest incarnation, cannot train up Indian boys and girls in loyalty to the British Crown, and devotion to the British Empire. They subtly undermine all loyalty and patriotism, and it has been one of the most serious blunders of the Government that they have favoured these anti-British schools. ... To subsidise such institutions would be a most unfair infringement of religious neutrality and a directed endowment of Christianity by the State. It is already infringing that neutrality by the huge sums it

gives to Christian schools and Colleges, in the one-sided policy of the Madras Education Department; but to do that which is asked for by the MADRAS MAIL would be still more flagrantly unjust. And to do this for Germans here, while Indians are fighting against Germans abroad for the protection of the Empire, would be an outrage on public feeling. Let the Christians support their own Missions; they boast of their success in India; let their converts support them. Indians have to meet the just needs of the Empire not of the Christian Missions, which insult their religions and aggressively enter the homes of many who are afraid to oppose them. To spend the money needed for the Empire on these subtle underminers of it in India would cause widespread indignation. Personal kindness should be shown to all Germans remaining in India; but to spend public money on their alien institution -- No."

The war and political work in India.

8. In a leader on this subject, the SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, for the week ending 17th August, says:- "It has been suggested by certain people that political agitation in India should be temporarily suspended as long as the war lasts, so that we may save Government from embarrassment and istraction of energy at the present time. .... Our political agitation may be as patriotic and as innocent as anybody may desire but it is wise to recognize that speeches and debates and resolutions do disturb the complecencies and intensities of practical life. How far they would or would be allowed, to distract the counsels and decisions of Governments, seems a fairly simple question; but the much deeper issue is suggested by the irrelevancy and inopposite-ness of the intrusion of commonplaces into grim reality and tragedy of war. ..... Let there be a truce in our political controversies. If the Congress must meet, let it meet to pass formal resolutions and go through the routine of business. We, however.

see no necessity for it. Our genuine fear is, that with the best intentions in the world, mass agitation will lead to bitterness of thought and acerbity of speech. We would say the same thing about Group Conferences, District Conferences and so on. Let us wait a little and our more immediate grievances may be remedied through the machinery of the Legislative Councils".

10. The WEDNESDAY REVIEW? for the week ending 19th Augusut wirtes:- "The suggestion that the Indian National Congress be not held this year because of the war is a trifle ludicrous. It i is hard to imagine any connection between the war in Europe and the Congress, except it be that if affords an excuse for inactio In the suggestion came from those who are not well-disposed to the Congress that is, we can understand it, by but even some among those who are anxious for the continued activity of the Congress seem to favour the suggestions. .... And then, why hsoul it be presumed favour that the war will be protracted till the Chrismas week and the belligerents will be directing their atten tion to our doings at Madras during that particular week. On the contrary if the war should unfo tunately continue till then, the Congress will be a splendid opportunity for the people of India through their chosen representatives to show a united fr to the enemy and reiterate their allegiance to the British thron

The Indian National Congress and the War.

11. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 20th August remarks:- "One of the telegrams that we publish today makes mention of German emissaries being aborad to stir up rebellion, among othe aces in India. .... The Germans seem to have all at once di symptoms of madness, for how else can we explain the s emissaries here, when the first whirpool of India loyalty engulf these mad caps. But we wish that they would not rily shot from the cannot's mouth. May we suggest th

German emissaries in India.

enclosure be constructed in the People's park, next to the Kangar if possible, where one of these emissaries may be placed so that wondering men may have a look at the man who would stir up rebellion in India.

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

India and the war.

25. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 17th August says in a leader as follows:- The British Indians have not lagged behind in chanting the song of loyalty and the time has arrived for the test. So, as far as we can judge, we may say that we are certainly true to our word and staunch to our promises. Arabic blood runs in our veins. Whatever our sight has shown us, whatever our sense has taught us, the same our tongue has announced. We know full well that our empire is entangled in a serious conflict. The more it has tried to unentangle knots, the more it has become caught in them. Hence it is that it has had to decide to have recourse to the sword seeing that patience and forbearance are of no avail. At present there is fear no doub that this fear is not limited to Britain alone but to all Powers under her.

England is the most powerful empire and we believe that she will surely make the aggressors taste the dread flavour of her sword.

We and the Britains are not aliens and there is no difference between us. Grant it that bodies are different but the soul is the same. It is on this account that their victory tends to our joy and pleasures their grief plunges us in grief also. The Indians and the Britains are like brothers of the same parents and our father is the King-Emperor George V and this British Empire is as our family or house. It is true there sometimes ocurs family dispute, yet when a common foe faces them, they all rise together against it and put their quarrels on the self.

The editor, conclusion, asks all the people of India to try their utmost to exterminate the enemy leaving aside differences, if any.

26. The same paper says that a British officer gave a very interesting answer to a question as regards the sending of the Indian army against the enemy. He said at this juncture only such principles can be observed as are consisted with the exigencies of the time. So far as I can see the present exigencies demand that the British Government should use the Indian army in the Army war. Sikhs ~~that~~ may be sent to Egypt so that the British regiments might be withdrawn from that country and when necessity arises they might also be employed. It would be a fatal mistake to have any regard for a treaty precluding the employment of the Indian army against the Europeans. Britain should employ its whole strength in the war and should, as far as possible, exterminate Germany.

Indian army and the war.8

The editor, with reference to the above answer, says that it needs no further words to strengthen it.

(k) General.

31. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 14th August, writes:- If Indians are enrolled as volunteers, will be of use in protecting the country against the attack of enemies, and they will also be entitled to possess firearms for the protection of their person and property. If India is now invaded by an enemy, she has o to be defended only by paid troops. During a period of war, these troops may be found insufficient to face the enemy or their services may be required elsewhere, in which case additional troops will be required to safeguard the towns and the property of the people. But the Government cannot afford to pay for these additional troops. In all European countries and Japan every adult

Indians as volunteers.

~~make~~

is compelled to serve in the army for some time, and the aim of this rule is that all people in a country should be in a position to take part in a war if necessary. There is no such rule in India The people here have lost the capacity to bear arms and take part in a war. So India is at present relying upon the British and Indian troops of self-protection. Now that Great Britain has begun a war with Germany, the regular troops in India may be sent to foreign countries to help the British army and then the number of troops required for protecting India will be reduced. It is in view of such a contingency occurring that our people have been requesting the Government to grant them permission for being enrolled as volunteers. This privilege is now enjoyed by Englishmen domiciled in India and Eurasians. It is only the Hindus and Muhammadans that have not got it. Some days back the vakils and barristars in Madras convened a meeting and passed a resolution requesting the Government to enrol them as volunteers and the reply received from His Excellency Lord Pentland shows that this subject is receiving consideration of the Government. This concessiosn need not be granted to all classes of Indians. It is enough if it is granted to the educated classes and men of position Indians belonging to the higher classes will never use this concession to the detriment of the Government. A similar request was made to Lord Dufferin when he was Viceroy of India and he replied that it could never be granted. But this was in 1886 and twenty-eight years have since rolled by. It is admitted on all hands that India has undergone many important chages within these twenty-eight years. The Indian loyalty and devotion to the King need never be suspected. The Indians are now prepared to make any sacrifice which will be helpful to the British in this war. We would, therefore, say that it will be true statesmanship on the part of the British Government to grant this concession to the Indians without having the least suspicion about their loyalty.

35. Referring to the disconfiture, to which Mr. Gurudat Singgh and the 400 Sikhs/on board the KOMAGATA Maru have been subjected in Canada

Mr. Gurudut Singh.

the SASILEKHA, of the 14th August, reports Mr. Gurudut Singh have said:- "If the Colonists should hate and dishonour the Indians like t is, how could the English govern India for a long time?"

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44. The MUKHBIR-i-DAKHAN, of the 9th August, writing on the relations between the British and Nizam Governments, says that the British is a strong supporter

The British Government and the people and Chiefs of India.

of peace and justice and a strenuous opposer of war and oppre oppressor of war and oppression. And it is on this account the peace-loving and loyal Indians all the Native States Chiefs of India are ready to give every possible assistance to Britain at this juncture and are heartily praying for its success.

The Editor reiterates the historical friendship of the Nizam to the Imperial Government which has from time to time been strenghened and has thus created a precedent for the other rulers of India to follow. The paper concludes the article with the remark that the popularity of the British Government has gained the hearts of t irty-two crores of the people of India who are, therefore, ready to sacrifice their lives for its sake.

45. The QAUMI REPORT of the 15th Mar August has a letter from a correspondent as follows:- We Indians should at this moment boycott the German articles sold

A suggestion for boycotting German articles of merchandise.

in India at this is the time to teach Germany a lesson that we can destroy its pride of wealth. If its trade is stopped for ever, it will realise that the loyal subjects of the British Empire can inflict losses on Germany even t ough they remain in their own house.

The Editor replies:- The suggestion is undoubtedly a good one but it cannot be carried out. During the Turko-Italian war too, we had decided to boycott and we had thrown away many Turkish Fez hats of Italian make from our heads. Buut this rage lasted only till the end of the war, and the sama passionate gentlemen are now wearing the Fez again. A boycott in a war causes loss to merchants alone. But when it continueds after the war it inflicts losses on the makers. So the latter course should be followed.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

47. The DESABHIMANI, of the 5th August, contains the following English leader on the war:- "The war that is being carried on at present in Europe has been a momentous one engaging the anxious attention of people all over the world. It has caused almost all nations in the world to bestir themselves and the present situation which was the result of seeting quarrel and discontent in the middle and southern Europe for some time past is the gravest that has ever been experienced in modern times in the History of Europe. Ever Since the present Kaiser took the reins of power from the hands of Bismark, the actions of Germany have been more or less characterized by all of head-strong impetuosity and she has now deliberately forced war on Europe. Along among the Powers of Europe, she appeard to be not only ready but eager for War. Her curt ultimatu, to Russia and to France could have but one answer; but she was too hasty to wait even for that answer to afford her at least a plausible pretext for going to war. In that impetuosity she has violated every cannot of international relations. She has declared war on an extremely brief ultimatum and she has invaded a country with which she was at peace even without a formal declaration of war. She has violated the neutrality of small states as Belgium whose integrity and neutrality were most

The war in Europe and India's duty.

so

solemnly vouchsafed by all the European Powers. Germany has thus defied st Europe and has forced Russia and France into a dreadful struggle which may lead to consequences of a serious nature and Great Britain has been dragged into war with one of the strongest military powers in the world. It is for the protection of her allies against dishonour and in defence of her own position that Great Britain has reluctantly accepted Germany's challenge, whereas it is on account of the conceit of her ruler of the vain desire of her nation to seek manifestations in a display of her military strength that Germany has now tried to involve Europea in a huge conflagration. We think it, however, no part of our duty now to analyse the causes that have led to present crisis and apportion blame and responsibility. Suffice it for us to know that the wise and thoughtful statesmen of Great Britain with the full approval and consdnt of her nation, have decided that there is no other alternative than to appeal to force of arms in facing the situation thrust upon them. In the crisis that has now risen, India will certainly rise equal to the occasion and will faithfully discharge her duty . As an important part of the British Empire and as a faithful and loyal dependency of Great Britain, India willingly offers all her material and moral resources and her personal service. All the Colonies have made most generous and spontaneous offers of help by placing all their resources at her disposal and have thus demonstrated in a remarkable way their allegiance to their motherland. We feel sure that India will not lag behind in this respect. Our beloved Viceroy Lord Hardinge has already conveyed to the Imperial Ministers the assurance that the poopele people of England can count on every man and every gun of the Army in India, whether British or Indian, if need arises, and that England may remain confident in the loyalty of the people of India to cope with any enemy that may arise. Every Indian will undoubtedly like to redouble the assurance that Viceroy has already

given to defend the honour and good name of the British Empire at the present emergency by our solemn and sincere attachment to a country and a people whom we have known for a century and more and in whose sympathy and beneficence we have learnt to confide. If must be manifest to every one of our countrymen, be he educated or uneducated, that Great Britain has done a yoeman service to India for her material and moral advancement, and it is because of her wise and beneficent rule that we Indians are awakened to a sense of self-consciousness and have been in the wake of building up a common nationality destined, we hope, to discharge an important function in the progress of humanity in future. For the matter of that, British statesmen and British Parliament have always interpreted the mission of their rule over India to be the elevation and unification of the Indian people. Though India may have differences with her rulers in regard to thei neutral internal administrative policy, yet it cannot be denied for a moment that Great Britain has bound us to her with strong ties of gratitude for many an act of wisdom and beneficence. This is, therefore, just the time when India should be fully alive of her obligations to England and of the immense good that the English nation has done for the people of this land and willingly come forward to make such sacrifices as may be beeded at the present juncture. But this is not the first occasion when India's loyalty to Great Britain was put to test and approved. Several times before, during the last fifty years, she has spontaneously and cheerfully offered her whole-hearted service in the aid of Great Britain. India is quite conscious of the stern fact that her integrity and happiness at present, as well as her future greatness, depend upon the good will and support of Great Britain. Our princes, our nobles and our aristocracy have now, as on former occasions, volunteered to place their personal services and all their resources to such use as might be demanded during the

present crisis. And now that England has embarked upon a war, not in defence of any petty self-interest but in defence of her own honour and integrity as a world-wide empire, it is imperative that India as a whole must now be ready to cast in its lot with England and offer her best resources of help for the achievement of England's signal victory."

The War and the Indian troops.

48. Referring to the announcement by the Viceroy that a strong contingent of Indian troops and the Imperial service troops of Native Princes will be sent abroad to take part in this war, the SWADESAMITRAN? of the 18th August says:- Till now Indian troops have never been allowed to take part in a European war, on the ground that the Indians being deemed to be an inferior race to the Europeans, they should not be allowed to fight with the Europeans on the same field. Even the Boer War, it was only the British troops that were sent from India. The only instance in which Indian troops were sent out of India to co-operate with the British troops was in the case of the "Boxer" riots in China and the argument then adduced was that, as the Chinese didnnot belong to the white races, there was nothing wrong in the Indians fighting against them. The British Government has now decided to adopt the novel procedure of sending out Indian troops to take part in this war, evidently because Germany has cast to the winds the provisions of several treaties. This decision will have the effect of making the world understand that Great Britain has complete confidence in her Indian troops and that England and India will always stang together in the face of a common danger. It is indeed a great honour to India that her troops are allowed to take part in a European war. But we do not believe that our troops are being sent out to co-operate with the European troops. They are evidentl sent out to defend the colonies, in the absence of the colonial troops which sent have perhaps, been sent to Belgium or France.

This is only our conjecture, Whatever may be the destination of our brethren, we hope they will discharge their duties with heroic bravery and thereby glorify the name of their motherland.

The Indian National Congress and the War.

49. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 18th August, expresses its surprise at the proposal of some of the Madras Leaders that the session of the Indian National Congress should not be held this year on account of the war and is of opinion that it will be an egregious folly to adopt this proposal.

The effect of the European war on Indians.

50. The MUSLIM MITRAN, of the 20th August observes:- There is no reason for the Indians to be afraid that the present European war will affect them in any way. The precautionary measures adopted in the Indian ports need not create any panic in the minds of the Indians that the Government is doing these things in anticipation of an attack by the enemy. It is only to be prepared to meet one or two German cruisers which are said to be hovering about the Indian Ocean that these steps are taken. The Germans and Austrians the enemies of our Government in Europe, can never hope to reach India by land. Their coming to India by sea is also out of question, in view of the naval supremacy of Great Britain.

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For the week ending 29 th 1914.

No. 35 of 1914.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The war and political Agitation in India.

7. The UNITED INDIA, and the NATIVE STATES, for the week endign 22nd August observes:- "Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar, in a letter to a north Indian contemporary, suggests that for six months at least Indians should stop all political agitation and let the whole world know that whatever may be our differences with Government in purely domestic matters we look upon the British Gover-

Government as the best and most constitutional Government of modern times under which we are determined to live, that the Government's enemies are our enemies and that upon the triumph of the British depends our own prosperity and progress. This is an eminently sensible suggestion for at this juncture in the history of the British Empire Indians must present a united front against the common enemy of Europe and our people must do nothing which might cause the slightest embarrassment, to our rulers."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The war and proclamation by the Nizam.

19. The Mushir-i-Dakhan, of the 18th August, publishes the following rules passed by the Prime Minister of Hyderabad with the assent of His Highness the Nizam:- "(1) As Europe is now involved in a war, all those, who are neither Asiatics nor subject of the British Government but who live in the Nizam's Dominions, should present themselves before the First Assistant Resident, Bolarum, within 24 hours of the publication of this notice or, if not, at their earliest possible opportunity, to have their names registe (2) They are hereby warned that they should not communicate to any one any news connected with the naval or land forces or anything else which is likely to be of any value to the enemies of His Majesty. (3) All Germans and Austrians should take with them all weapons, cartridges, gunpowder, etc., in their possession and hand them over to the First Assistant Resident. (4) If they want to travel in British India, they should receive him under the Foriegner's Act. (5) Those who are n nor subjects of the British Empire and who do no with the above notice, will be subjected to from the Nizam's territories.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

A European war and the ~~xxkxxr~~ coloured troops.

41. The ~~a~~ SWADESAMITRAN, of the 22nd August, writes:- We stated in a previous issue that th Europeans make it a principle not to utilize the coloured troops in a war between the European whites and that the coloured troops are allowed to take part in the present war only because Germany has transgressed all the international regulations. The Arabs of Alegeria, a French colony from an important contingent in the French Army now opposing the germans. So the old doctrine that coloured troops should not be allowed to take part in a European war has been cast to the winds now. We hope the Indian troops, which have been taken out of Ind: will also have an opportunity of showing their valour in this war. This fact, coupled with the defeat of the Russians by the Japanese will have the effect of dispelling the impression that the whites are a heaven-born race, while the coloured races are only creatures of this earth.

Indians and the War.

42. The DRAVIDABHIMANI, of the 21st August, writes:- We are thirty crores here in India and if each of us will be prepared to pay one rupee to the Government at this juncture, it will be doing a mighty help to it, without at the same time inconvenienci ourselves much. When are we to show our loyalty to our rulers, if not now?

ndians and the War.

The Swadesamitran, of the 26th August, observes:- We will be surprised indeed if the present war does not result in introducing important changes in the characteristic traits of the Indians ly, the confidence of the Indians in the strength and justic e British will be increased and the Indians ill begin to hat they are bound ... ce for th

the responsibility of guarding it against enemies rests upon themselves. Meeting are already held in different places in India and the people are offering pecuniary aid to relive the sufferers in the war. Though this is doubtless an important help done at this juncture, there are several other ways in which ~~c~~ we can help our rulers and thereby show our sympathy and loyalty.

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For the week ending 5th September 1914.

No.36 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY THE INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

3. The HINDU, of the 2nd September, has the following:-

The Tilak meeting in Salem.

"The details of a conversation between Mr. Bedford, District Magistrate of Salem, and Mr. T.Adinarayana Chetti, Honorary Magistrate, are interesting reading, in which it must be admitted that the former came off second best. Mr. Bedford would have done wellto let sleeping dogs alone. We cannot omit to commend the pluck and spirit of Mr. Adinarayana Chetti."

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

22. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 2nd September, says that

Mr. Tilak.

the Police are taking down the name of every visitor of Mr. Tilak to his (the visitor's) great annoyance, and also that of everybody going to Mr. Tilak's press on business. It remarks that it is not strange that the people of poona are wondering why the po[lice] are labouring under such delusions.

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(k) General.

29. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 2nd September, represents correspondent to the MADRAS MAIL to have stated that an officer of the Madras Sepoy Regiment expressed his discontent that although his ancestors and himself had served in the regiment for the last one hundred years, yet his sons were refused enlistment, and to have urged that the sooner this discontent is removed by the authorities, the better would it be. The paper then reproduces the following which appeared in its issue of the 11th Febraury 1899:- It is wrong to suppose that the enthusiasm to fight, felt by the sepoys belonging to the Madras Native Regiment, is cooling down. Some time ago a General officer in Barakpore while reviewing a Madras Regiment enquired if any body had any complaint to make. One Sepoy sand:- My grandfather and my father served in the regiment and were given opportunities to display their valour and win medals. I have served for eight years and I have not been allowed as yet an opportunity to prove my worth for such a medal.

Madras Regiments and their claim to go to the front.

31. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 3rd September, says:- India contains valiant men worthy of being formed into an army fit to oppose four empires like the German Empire. It will be dealt well for the British to make it a part of their policy to utilise their services in the right way. Under the peaceful rule of the British, India had not the opportunity to display her valour. The rulers are protecting the country with an army enough to meet the present Indian req irements. But the heroic age has revi[illegible] in the continent of Asia, Japan, China, Afghanistan and [illegible] and fostering a warlike Spirit. The Japanese have giv[illegible] to the belief that the Asiatic armies cannot with[illegible] by a European army. The French have admitted the[illegible] into the pr[illegible]nt war, in whi[illegible]

An Indian army.

and have asserted that in such a war racial differences should play no part at all.

33. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 25th August, writes:-

The British Government and the people of India.

Many letters expressive of loyalty and devotion have been received by the British Government from Its Indian chiefs and subjects. This does not mean that the Government is wanting our help. Our application to Government are evidences of our loyalty and devotion which could no longer remain hidden at such a critical moment. Some remark that those Indians who have expressed their loyalty to Government, have done so with the belief that the Government will not drag them to the battle-field. But, we think, such men are wanting in foresight. Our sincerity is proved by the fact that we have several times requested the Government not to forget us when they need us. We are prepared to help it in every way possible. We Indians never prove treacherous to our promises in time of need.

34. The MUKHBIR-i-DAKHAN, of the 26th August, in a leader

The Viceroy's appeal to the Indians.

under the heading "An appeal of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Indians," writes:- Our readers know the reasons of the war. They also know that our just and dignified Government has been compelled to take part in it in aid of the weak and in support of their independence. And every one knows what destruction will be wrought by his horrible war. It is on this accent a relief fund has been started in England under the presidency of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Though it is not the general rule for the British Government to send the Indian army on active foreign service, yet having regard to the desires of the Indian army a[illegible] to the earnest wish of the Indian warriors to annihi[illegible] enemies, the Government have sent them out oc[illegible]

instance, a goodly number were sent to China during the Chinese rebellion where they fought shoulder to shoulder with the other Europeans regiments, though there is a treaty to the effect that the heart-exterminating army shall not oppose the white army. Probably, in accordance with treaty, no Indian army was used in the Transvaal, but there is no restricting against the despatch of the "self-sacrificing" Indians out of India. During the Russo-Turkish war, Russia wanted to subject Turkey to conditions hat that would have exterminated her. At such a critical time, England impressed on Russia that it was not possible and in this connection five thousand Indian sepoys were sent to Malta as a matter of foresight. In short the time has now arrived for the Indian army to take part in the annihilation of the British enemies and thus realise their long-cherished object. Wehn a big mission is sent When a big mission is sent there is fear of loss of lives also. Hence it is the duty of every Government and every prudent patriot to be prepared to render a helping hand to the unfortunate sufferers during this crisis. It is on this account that His Excellency the Viceroy, in publishing a notification regarding the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, has appealed to the Indians to take part in it and thus prove their loyalty.

The paper asks the general public to subscribe to the fund heartily stating that only the Chiefs have taken part in it and no others as yet and it adds that the non-grant of any aid to the supervisors of those who lose their lives in support of their country would certainly amount to ingratitude.

(The paper asks the general public to subscribe to the fund heartily)

The paper, in approving of the expressed desire of the Indians to serve as volunteers, says that the British G... ent is not now actually in need of them because its own ... extensive. Moreover the British Colonies have ... stralia alone has sent 30,000 men an...

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Canada and other colonies would send thousands of men. M
it is expected that the Indian Chiefs will send about 30,
a million sheep. Canada and other Colonies would send tho
of men. Moreover it Nepal as well, has promised to place it
army at the disposal of the British Government. ~~Xxxx xxxxx~~
When the Government requires further and then we can offer
personal services. At present the people of India should t
render pecuniary aid only.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

43. The HINDU NESAN, of the 27th August, says:- The diate effect of this war has a complete stoppage, for the the importation of German and Austrian goods into this count and also the exportation of Indian goods to those countries. may be that Japan and America may take advantage of this oppor nity to improve their trade by supplying those articles, whic were till now sent by Germany and Austria. But will it not be better for us to avail ourselves of this opportunity to try t manufacture such articles in India itself.

The effect of the war upon the Indian trade.

Referring to the same subject, the Swadesamitran, of 28th August, observes:- News has been received that the Briti Government is trying to manufacture in England all such goods have till now been supplied to India by Germany and Austrial I also seems to be making a similar attempt. Why should not Inn. also do so? Several articles which were being imported into thi country from Germany and Austria before the war are no longer available. The Government and the people should co-operate trying to manufacture those articles in India. For exampl and paper are the most important articles which were im Germany and Austria. The opinion of the Indians is ation of these articles should be preve by the levy of heavy import duties.

to the importation of these articles. The Government has admitted that there are facilities enough in India to manufacture them. Thi war also put a stop to the exportation of ground-nut and other articles. Why should we not try to utilise these articles here in the same way as the foreign countries were doing before? The Gove ment and the people should co-operate in opening factories in Ind for extracting oil from ground-nut and other seeds and utilising them in other ways in the same way as has been done till now by c countries.

"What should we do?"

46. In answering the question how best the Indians can h their rulers in the war in which are now involved, the Desamata, of 26th August, says:- Many of those soldiers who go to the the of war from our country may die or become cripplies for life. W and orphans may be left as a result of war who may require h at our hands. If we assure the soldiers of such help they will tainly go to the war fearlessly and without anxiety and care. one of us should contribute our mite towards this en educated classes should inform the masses that they need not anxious about the British Empire, for it is in the right and can ever befall it.

Swadeshism.

48. In commenting on the same subject, the ANDHRAPATRIK the 1st September, says:- The Ru armies, though not lagging behi German in numbers, courage and dash, are no match for the Ger in military appliances and in quickness. The Germans original arranged to reach Paris in three weeks. The valour of the Bel has upset the military plans of the Germans. The chief polic English, the French and the Belgian armies is to impede th of the enemy. The greater the delay in the advance of the the better will it be for the allies, for the latter wi time to strengthen their combination. The Germans hav forts of Leige and found in the plateau of Brussel

rhwn wnrwews, a level expanse for their armies to encamp, and plan an attack of the hostile armies. The allies have wisely avoided accepting the battle ~~of~~ at Brussails. As stated by Lord Kitchener the other day, if the Germans suffer a defeat their object will be defeated if they lose time and get exhausted then also will their attempts to thwarted, and the allies will gain in strength. Such is the evidently the strategic position of the allies. If events go on at this rate, it will hardly be possible for the Germans to appro ch Paris. The Germans still adopt the methods of the 18th century in their present arfar, and their armies are exposed to the fire of their enemy's guns. Even if the defeat of the German armies can be considered open to doubt, it is certain that they will be rushe[d] the trade-war that is now going on; 236 steamers have been cap[tured] by the allies. The Germans have been defeated in a naval fight. Under these adverse circumstances who can presage thefuture of the Germans?

Our duty.

49. After pointing out the fact th t England decided t[o parti]cipate in the present war--the [most] terrible of all since the beg[inning] of history--not with a view to displaying her strength nor [with a view] of territorial acquisitions, but with the laudable object [of teaching] a good lesson to Germany, who was driven into it by succh [...] motives, a leaderette in the NAZRANI DEEPIKA, of the 28th [...] refers to the opi ion of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, the grand [old man of] India, th t Indians should at this junture join together [...] the British in all possible ways and pray for the glory [...] of their arms, to the promises of help to England from [...] Colonies and to the danger to Indian trades and indust[ries should] the war continue for a long time, and says:- France, [...] Austria, now engaged in war are important countries [...] and industrially. Many things are imported from t[...] India. We cannot even venture upon a guess as t[...]

condition will be if the trade be thus obstructed for a great length of time. Hence we must especially pray to Godfor the the speedy termination of the war.

The present state of affairs of theis country.

50. A leader in CHAKRAVARTHI, of the 22nd August, refers to the commercial dependence of India on Europe, to the dislocation of trade followed by a rise in prices, to the withdrawal of gold and silver coins from circulation, to the discharge of coolies and clerks from European firms, and to the closing of the many Missionary institutions, and remarks:- On the whole it is the Indians that are likely to fall into ulti unlimited danger. What will be their condition if the prices too go up when many thousands of coolies are out of employment and consequently without any means of earling their livelihood, and of the middle classes when coins are withheld from circulation and things have to be bought at higher prices? It is dreadul to think of the future of India, should the war continue?

Malabar and the European War.

51. A leaderette in the Pracheena Taraka, of the 29th August, describes the present pitiable condition of the working classes in Mslabar, where, it says, famine is staring them in the face, condemns the policy of the Great powers, who for purposes of self-aggrandisement or out of vindictiveness, have begun the war without any regard for the terrible consequences thereof, refers to the hearty but unsuscessful efforts of England to maintain peace, and finally prays for the restoration of peace.

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For the week ending 12th September 1914.

No.37 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

England wants men.

5. In an article under this heading, the Indian Patriot, of the 8th September, observes:-"A telegram that we published yesterday describing the brilliant success of the British arms, concludes wit the earnest desire:'we must have more men to operate on a scale proportionate to the strength and power of the Empire." Wanted men? And here are three hundred millions? We cannot help regretting that as much has not been made of them as might have been. .... Bengal holds in her hands thousands of young men ready to be trained, ready to go to the front, ready to fight fall or advanc Not only Bengal, but every part of India would give several thousands. Our young men are eager to join the fray. Place the rifle in their hands, teach them as the Englishmen now being recruited are taught, and there is absolutely no reason why India should no give excellent fighters. In the veins of the Nairs of Malabar sti bubbles the blood of heroes who resisted the tide of Tippu's advance. The Maravars of Tinnevelly will fight face to face and steel to steel with the Germans. The Sikhs, the Rajputs, and Gurk would eagerly take the field. With three hundred millions of dee ly loyal people, stireed to the very depth by a supreme wave of loyalty, ready and eager to fight, it shall never be said that England has not the men. Men there are enough and more; only Eng land must be prepared to train them and take them. Will Englan do so? Bengal is almost discontented--strange discontent--that best sons are not permitted to serve in the fields of war. Scio of respectable families have offered to do any kind of work. W not take them? Thousands of Englishmen lie dead or plains--why not Indians too die for their country a Ki--? ... the most important populous port

India will feel the most when the cry falls upon its ears:-'Britain wants men fitting its position as an Empire.' Here are three Hundred ~~xxxxxxx~~ millions whose hearts will be in the war--and the millions ask for active warfare."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The war and the condition of the people.

15. The QUAMI REPORT, of the 29th August, has a letter from an Honorary Presidency Magistrate--Abdus Subhan Sahib Bahadur, Madras--which is to this effect:-.....I consider my duty to direct attenti to the results of the war in India. Setting aside the financial crisis which is threatening the risky condition of traders, the most important class of the people of the country is anxious about the scarcity of money in the markt; for Singapore has, to a certain extent, closed exchange transactions. Probably this is indispensable owing to the present political crisis. Attentio should be directed to the more important question of labourers and men out of work. Any neglect in this respect would amount to folly In Madras hundreds nay thousands of men who entirely depended on wages are out of work. The coolies at the harbour and porters connected with exports and imports have no work. Many workshops have closed their doors leaving their workmen to face hunger. Many handicrafts got entangled in the ~~xxx~~ crisis.

In the few workshops there are nearly four thousand men who know no other work than their own. Thousands of men are left to starve and the number is on the increase. People are not feelin any scarcity of grain; but the scarcity of money is felt. If the present state continues the result can be well understood by thos who have seen famine-stricken places in the past. The chief membe of the body is the stomach, and when it suffers the man becomes an animal, nay a wild animal. What arrangements hav

What have we done for maintaining order amongst the disappointed? We should be careful in time. We have opened a war fund and we should have opened another fund in aid of servants to prevent any apprehended condition of wretchedness.

20. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 3rd September, writes:

The miserable people of Madras.

War is a calamity which never comes singly. The present war has shows us its real results. No one had believed before the outbreak of the war that the European countries, which boast of civilization and education, would themselves be entangled in a calamity.

The effects of war could not remain confined to Europe only but they began to spread in India also so much that the Indians could not bear them. Factories have been closed and workmen have been thrown out of employment. Lack of money has begun to be felt The famous Indian ports are silent and the coolies have no work. Thousands of artisans are also complaining. Thousands of such men in Madras are unable to get their daily food we are afraid that, if this state of affairs spreads all over the city, God only shou. protect Madras. The peace will probably be disturbed. Thefts, looting and dacoities will be committed and law cannot prevent such men from committing the acts.

36. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 22nd August discussing the present aspect of affairs says that the news of the despatch of Indian troops to Europe has created fervour and enthusiasm in India and they are priding themselves on the opportunity thus afforded for self-sacrifice and say that their long-cherished objects have now been realized as they can now have the best opportunities of exhibiting their skill in war tactics.

The Indian army to the front.

54. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 10th September, refers to the tion of the speech of the Hon'

An Indian volunteer Corps.

Mr. Ramarayanimgar in the rece meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, in which he re the Government to reconsider their views regarding the form of an Indian volunteer Corps, and see their way to form one that it might be of service at a critical juncture like the European war, remarks that the whole of India is at one with in this prayer, and hopes that it will commend itself to Lo Hardinge and that it will certainly be granted.

55. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 8th September, says: fortunate inasmuch as in our

The new Swadeshi enterprise.

our Government have joined us girded themselves up to promote SWADESHI enterprise. It is satisfactory that Lord Carmichael has not given expression same sentiments as have been expressed some years ago by t cates of SWADESHISM. The way may come to a close soon. St encouragement of our rulers will be continued, for they ha lised that the industrial regeneration of India is essenti her progress.

57. Referring to the encouragement that is now exten by the Governor of Bengal to th

The SWADESHI enterprise.

starting of indegenous industr his province to the sympathy that the Governor of Bombay is s for the mill-coolies in Bombay and to the enquiries that the Director of Industries in the United Provinces is making as t whether the goods hitherto export to Germany and Austria can exported to other countries and as to what facilities there for the articles imported ~~to other~~ those countries hithert manufactured in India, the Andhrapatrika, of the 5th Se says:- If we do not ourselves manufacture the article from Germany and Austria, their place wi

We are already importing articles of Japan make. If we all this importation to increase, our industrial progress will back a great deal. We hope that the Swadeshi enterprise set foot in Bengal and the United Provinces will be occupied by Government s of the other provinces also and that the whol nation will help it as far as it lies in their power.

58. The SHAMS-ul-AKHBAR, of the 31st August, has a from a correspondent, which that the Quami Report of Fr last had directed the attention of Mussalmans towards su tions but it appears that it has had no practical effec hoped that Mussalmans will utilize a greater portion of money for this purpose. It invites the attention of the p class to this and asks the priests to subscribe to it and upon their disciples to do so. The letter ends with the that this is the time for the Mussalmans to create an in of their loyalty which will be remembered for centuries

A suggestion to subscribe to the War Fund.

61- The Qaumi Report of the 5th September, in a writes:- It has been point several times in our colu the duty of the country is aid to Government by every possible means and to lessen t culties of Government. W

A suggestion to the inhabitants to render aid to Government.

Whatever we have done in time of peace cannot be r as of the same value as our action in this, a critical mom should therefore be more loyal and more obedient to the la

It is true that there is dearness in some parts o country. But it does not mean that the attention of Gove should necessarily be directed to it. We should ourselve remove the calamity. It should be remembered that the bu the comfort and the ease of the country does not lie en the shoulders of the Government, but every indivi his share in it.

Can any one's sense of honour demand that we should complain at such moment when the Throne and Crown have to attend to extraordinary responsibilities and when men like ourselves and our King's subjects are continually engaged, and hold in their hands their lives to protect the Crown and Throne, and when they, though they are giving up every other thought and though they have left their homes and comfort to save the innocent from the paw of a tyrant, themselves make no complaint? Woe be to us ! if we do not feel their difficulties but merely sit at home and ponder on dearness of food-stuffs.

We know that our Government is performing a great task and has laid hands on the sword, not for mere name but to decide a mighty affair as for some long time certain kingdoms have begun to disregard treaty engagements. Italy has no regard for the European peace treaty. For the Germans, theregard for Otooman friendship and had not even the ordinary influence. Italy attacked Tripoli and Germany began to have recourse to wirepullings in secrets.

Just now Germany wanted to treat Belgium in like fashion. She wanted to attack France by waiving aside all European treaties. She wished to annihilate a kingdom because it lay between her and France. She was priding herself over the strength of her army and navy and was of the idea that if Belgium would not willingly give her her way she would herself effect it by force. Is this justice? Can any one approve of this selfishness on the part of Germany? Can we sympathise with her deceitful procedure? No, never ! If the British Government held back just to save life and property, this sort of novel action would become a precedent. With a view to obliterate this blot on Europe and to [illegible] weak against the tyrant, the British Government

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a broad mind and come forward for the performance of the duty for the country. Fools are they who would increase Government's anxieties !

63. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 22nd August has an extract from the OUDH AKHBAR which runs thus:- Some time ago Russia was an

Future safety of India.

enemy of England and it was on this account that a substantial European army is maintained in India at enormous expense. But this old enemy of England has now become England's ally and this friendship will probably be strengthened after the war. And Japan is also an ally of England. It may be concluded, therefore, that India will remain safe in future. The good and peaceful treatment extended by England to the Indians is really praiseworthy and deserves to ~~x~~ be imitated by other kingdoms. The reason why the Indian chiefs are so very loyal and devoted to the British Government is that the British Government is believed to be a guarantee for peace and with a view to exhi it their gratefulness for the same way they are extremely loyal and self-sacrificing and would not like to see any other Power turning her attention ~~w~~ towards Indian any emergency.

75. ~~xxx~~ The Swadesamitran, of the 2nd September writes:- As in the case of an individual, so in case of the people of a country,

Confidence of the British in the Indians.

there should be an opportunity for their strength and greatness to become patent. The present war in Europe has afforded an opportunity for the strength and greatness of the Indians becoming known. We have already dwelt upon the the great honour done to India by the decision of the British Ministers to employ In[...] troops in this European war. Both Lord Kitchener and Lord C[...] have showered encomiums on the Indian troops, laying spec[...] [...] courage. The speech of [...]

the British Ministers have in the Indians. It appears that
respectable persons are now enlisting themselves as ordinary
iers in the new army formed by Lord Kitchener and that there
some Indians also among them. It seems that when these recrui
passed through the streets of London, they were loudly cheer
by the people. What greater honour do the Indians require? Th
offer of 2,000 Bengalee youths to form themselves into an ambu
lance corps for proceeding to the front, though accepted by Lo
Carmichael, seems to have been rejected by Lord Harding. Thou
this decision of the Viceroy may give room for dissatisfaction
in the beginning, a little deep consideration will convince any
one that the Viceroy did well in having come to this conclusion
These who form an ambulance corps require some previous traini
and our young men have no such training. To send untrained men
a field of war will result only in the loss of their lives
letter to Lord Carmichael intimating his decision on this s
Lord Hardinge wishes the former to communicate to the peop
Bengal his confidence in the loyalty and courage of the yo
Bengal, and Lord Carmichael is making enquiries as to th
method of giving necessary training to the young men of Bengal
for their forming an ambulance corps. So there is every chance
these young men being permitted to go to the front in the future
if not now.

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For the week ending 19th September 1914.

No.38 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS

(d) Education.

Missionary educational institutions.

2. In a leader under the heading "Truth is mightier th fiction," the UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES ... the week endi 12th September, says:- "Mrs. Be

ing Government for affording financial assistance to Missionary educational institutions on the ground that they are proselytizing agencies. We wonder what she would think when she is told that an Indian Maharaja, an orthodox Hindu Prince, not only extols the benevolent work of Christian Missionaries in generous terms, but even goes the length of contributing a substantial sum out of the revenues of his State towards the funds of a Mission-conducted educational institution. .... At a time when Mrs. Besant, blinded by her fury and partisanship, is unwilling or unable to realise the unselfish work of Christian agencies in this land it is interesting to observe that the cultured Yuvaraj of Mysore is able to form a just estimate of the wholesome influence exerted by Christian Missions on the rising generation in India. ..... The Yuvaraja's emphatic declaration of the good work done by the Missionaries for the people of this country is in pleasing contrast to Mrs. Besant's unfounded and undeserved denunciators denunciations levelled at them by her who though not a Hindu either by birth or conviction, is trying to pass for an accredited exponent of Hindu Orthodoxy. We are sure that the Hindu community are not drivelling imbeciles to swallow unquestioningly the bait prepared for them by the white prophetess of Theosophy who professes to have enearthed the tenth avatar of Vishnu in one of the sons of the retired Tahsildar, Mr. G.Narayanayya. We should be pardoned for holding that the Hindus in their dealings with Christian Missionaries will prefer to accept the Yuvaraj's estimate of Mission work than that of a professed reviler of every form of Christian work and Christian activity like Mrs. Annie Besant."

(h) Railways.

7. The HINDU of the 15th September, writes:- "A special commission deputed to inquire into the grievances of Indian passengers in Indian railways and in steamships and the annoying restrictions to which they are subjected would, we fancy, be able to prepare a formidable catalogue which will quite stun the Viceroy who is at present engaged in considering how best the colonies could be induced to be more considerate to Indians. Public carriers, according to popular notions, are more subject to the control of Government than self-governing Colonies, and the policy of indifference to Indian sentiments and Indian conveniences which railway administrations and steamship services are pursuing in spite of protestations and representations, is hardly calculated to infuse confidence in the public as to the effectiveness of the extent of control now exercised by the Government in the matter. .... At a time when the utmost cordiality prevails between Indians and Englishmen, and when both communities are devoting their best energies to the service of the empire, the action of a steamship service in differentiating between the nationalities of the passengers who alone will be provided with passages, should come as a shock to the public. .... A more serious and glaring cause of hardship to a large class of Indian passangers has been brought to our notice by a document of some importance, containing a representation submitted to the Ceylon Government and it serves to show to what length this discrimination between passengers is carried on. The quarrantine restrictions imposed on passengers between Mandapam and Ceylon are of such a character that their working is causing a great deal of inconvenience, and annoyance."

Indian passenger's grievances.

(k) General.

10. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 17th September, observes:-

The Arms Act.

"One of the resolutions passed at the Conference in Kurnool related to the administration of the Arms Act. The Conference affirmed that 'the refusal this year of licenses for the possession of fire-arms to a large number of respectable individuals in the district has caused a real hardship,' and resolved to request the District Magistrate and the Government to remedy the grievance. ..... The mere possession of arms, without the use of them, is a means of safety against offences respecting property and life. A thief is easily scared away if he knows that the person whose property he means to invade is in the habit of keeping arms. In Madras and its neighbourhood, where people live in detached bungalows, the possession of arms, which is made sufficiently public keeps off thieves; and no difficulty is felt in granting licenses to people who are known to be sufficiently respectable. In Kurnool, the people have not only to seek protection against criminal classes, but against wild animals. Those living in or near forest areas badly feel the need of arms; and according to our information, more than one half of the lincenses granted in the past have been withdrawn. If the District Magistrate has done this of his own accord, he must have acted upon information which did not disclose to him the nature of the difficulty which people are bound to experience by the withdrawal of licenses; but if he has acted under instructions from the Government; it is very likely that the intentions of the Government have been exceeded. In any case, there is a genuine popular grievance and we may hope that the District Magistrate will himself move in the matter, if he acted on his own motion or if he acted under orders from Government he will, we are sure to be convinced of the necessity of representing to the Government the actual state of feeling in the district a[illegible]t nature of the relief demanded."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k)General.

An Indian Army.

38. The SASILEKHA, of the 11th September, feels gratified to learn that a field troop of the Madras Sappers and Miners has to be employed in the war. The British Empire is very extensive, and the military authorities in England have stated that there is not sufficient army to protect, it. There are thirty crores of people in India. Cannot the Government enlist one crore of them in the army and train them as soldiers. If they do so, they will be forming a great Indian army at a small cost to devour Germany.

The War funds.

39. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 12th September, says:- In the order of the Government anent the collection of contributions to the war fund, Collectors and divisional officers have been empowered to convene meetings in connection therewith and to preside them, but are prohibited from taking an active part in the collection of subscriptions. It is a fact that in the present European crisis, in which England is involved, no Indian will ever hesitate to help her as far as it lies in hiw power. It is therefore our belief that there is no need of any pressure from the authorities. It is gratifying to see that the Government, in their order referred to above, have circumscribed the powers of their officials in this matter. But it seems that some high officials in Madura are trying to collect from the poor clerks 5 per cent. of their pay. This will certainly entail a hardship on some persons. It will be wise not to force collections out of them unnecessarily, especially when they are contributing their mite to the war, fund of their own free will.

42. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 7th September, in a leader under the leading "The

42. The JARIDHA-i-ROZGAR, of the 7th September, in a leader under the heading "The four-anna Fund", writes:- Her Excellency Lady Pentland has discovered the best means for collecting rupees for the sake of the war. Though there have been several funds already established as, for instance, the Prince of Wales War Relief Fund, the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and the Madras War Fund, the poorest were hesitating to subscribe to them owing to their limited means. Her Excellency was sensible of this necessity and opened a fund in which both the rich and the poor could take part.

Her Excellency Lady Pentland and a four-anna fund.

The public in general have not yet realised the importance of the funds and subscriptions. When they come to understand it clearly, and when the loyal subjects of the British Government begin to feel its necessity, there is no reason why even the most ordinary Indian should refrain from giving his share in the war funds.

45. The Qaumi Report, of the 12th September, says that at the meeting of the Association of the Young Mussalmans of Madras, the President, Mr. Zainulabidin Sahib, Barrister-at-Law, said that at this juncture we should not grudge to offer our services to Government, when the following resolution was adopted:-

Young Mussalmans of Madras and the War.

"That the Association declares its sincere loyalty and offers all its resources and submits that it is ready to undertake services of any kind."

48. The QAUMI REPORT, of the 11th September, under the heading "Extracts," has the following from the Aligarh Gazette:-

(from the Aligarh Gazette:) Aligarh College old boys and the War.

In an extraordinary meeting of the Old Boys' Association of the Bengal Branch held on the 25th August, it was decided th[illegible] Muhammad [illegible]a, as Secretary,

should ask all those old boys residing in (Bashir Mirza), the Province of Bengal who of them are willing to offer their services to Government, so that a joint request may be made. The Secretary's notice is --"Hence I ask you, the old boys, to give an answer and your intentions should be communicated to me at once."

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

54. Referring to the encomiums showered by the English Press on the Princes and people

(of India for the prodigious offers of help they have made to)

India and the War.

of India for the prodigious offers of help they have made to England at this juncture, the Swadesamitran, of the 12th September, says:- It is needless for us to say that the rapture of the Indians at the appreciation by the British public of the sacrifices and offers of help made by India is ten times as much as that of the British at these sacrifices and offers. This war has created an opportunity for the British to realise the greatness and rare virtues of India, and is there any Indian who will not be glad of this fact?

Continuing its comments upon the same subject the SWADESAMITRAN of the 14th September, observes: The white races in the world were till now under the impression that India was a country inhabited by Mlechas without civilisation or culture. This war has dispelled this idea from the minds of the whites and has made the world understand that the Indians have an ancient civilisation and excellent culture, that they are capable of opposing an enemy in times of war with as much steadiness of purpose as they have exhibited in working out mighty projects for the benefit of their community in times of peace and that the whites will not be justified in insulting them in any way hereafter.

59. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 11th September, refers to the paralysing of the German and the Austrian trade and exhorts the patriotic rich men of the country to arrange to manufacture such things as matches, sugar and paper, which are now imported from foreign countires, and make the world understand that the Indians have not fotgotten their Swadeshism and do not depend entirely on others.

Swadeshism.

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For the week ending 26th September 1914.

No.39 of 1914.

VERNACULAR PAPERS

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

25. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 19th September, writes:- A German cruiser Emden, it is understood treacherously sank five British ships in the Bay of Bengal. But it transported the crew of these sinking ships to Calcutta on boats. These men state that the German officers treated them fairly and also fed them. Moreover, the cruiser took coal from a Russian ship for itself from which German meanness is becoming evident. Sinking unarmed merchant vessels is no bravery at all, but, on the other hand, it fully reveals the cowardice of Germany. Three of the ships sank contained coal and Cargo. The total value of these five ships, besides their cargeo, is £756,600 at least. We hope that the British Government will exact from Germany a sum many times larger than this and will thus avenge the wrong done.

German cruiser in the Bay of Bengal.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION,

(d) Education.

31. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 18th September, qu[...] article from the MUSHRIQ, in connection with the grant [...] given by the Governme[...] for promoting Muha[...]

Benevolence of the Government of India as regards Muhammadan education.

The concluding portion of this article runs thus:- For this generous act of the Government, however much the Mussalmans of India may express feelings of gratitude it will be but inadequate especially now, for in these days the attention of both the public and the Government are directed towards the war, yet the Government has not neglected Mussalman education. The importance of this, its generous act, has therefore been much enhanced.

(k) General.

The position of India in the British Empire.

40. The INDIAN, of the 18th September writes:- Many people in England, including several retirement retired Anglo-Indians, were till now under the impression that India was a negligible factor in the empire and the British statesmen never attached any importance to India till the beginning of the present war. It was in 1878 that England was for the first itme apprised of the value of Indiato her, when Lord Beaconsfield landed an Indian force in Cyprus. The help of the Indian army was not however sought in th Boer war for several reasons. It is only in the present war that an opportunity has been offered for our Indian troops to fight side by side with the Europeans. The colour bar has thus disapp red altogether and India will hereafter be nearer the heart of England than before. There is no doubt that this fact will sh en the time required for India to acquire SWARAJ. This is not first time that India has shown her loyalty to England. Her have on several occasions shed their blood on behalf of Engla But the sacrifices made by India at this juncture have beat past records. The question naturally arises why this opport should not be availed by of by our rulers to grant to the I their legitimate place in the Empire. When England is meet equal treatment to the French settlers in Canada and th settlers in South Africa and has granted them right government, why should she behave differently in I

should change her attitude in this matter. Whether she will do it it soon or it will take a long time, we have to wait and see.

41. The INDIAN, of the 20th September, expresses its satisfactoxyion at the Bombay Government having removed the police & surveillance on Mr. Tilak and observes:- This benexevolent act on the part of the Bombay Government is evidently due to the latter published by Mr. Tilak in the Mahratta, dwelling upon the improvement of India in all directions during the period of six years he was in prison and the benefits conferred on the people by the British rulers during this period. Though Mr. XxxkTilak was sent to prison, the Indians considered him to be a patriot of a very high order. Though his writings might have contained some strong statements these statements were not made by him for the first time, but were repeated by every other patriot. But, let the past be forgotten. Hereafter at least the Government should treat him with respect and enable him to be of use to his country. He should be permitted to enter the University and the Legislative Council so that his scientific researches and many good things that he has done for benefiting his country may be utilised to thebest advantage. It needs no saying that he will be a mighty strength to the Government in any capacity.

The Government and released political prisoner.

In this connection we cannot but refer to the certain patriots in our Presidency who are kept under police surveillance, having recently been released from prison. One or two of these are personally known to many people, here. All of them are men with a clean consciousness conscience and with a firm belief that India can never hope to have a better Government than the English. We can quote the name of Sriman Chidambaram Pillai as an instanc The reason for his incarceration is nothing but commercial jealousy. (he reason for) Though he was convicted for sedition, subsequent events have changec compoeted him and and he d s n at all dabble in politics now. Though it is possibl

to make a living by dint of his scholarship in Tamil, there are very few men who patronise Tamil literature. So, the English Government will be laying him and his family under a deep debt of gratitude if it should permit him to practize as a vakil as before. Sympathy shown to such men by the Government will only raise it in the estimation of the people and will not effect its stability in the least. It is not fair on the part of a benign Government make the whole life of a man miserable, not content with having punished him for an individual act of folly on his part.

44. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 17th September, has a leade[r] on the subject of Volunteers in which it observes:- Although the authorities in England and India have admitted that the Indians are qualified for employment in war, yet it is a source of annoyance to every Indian that in India opportunities have not been afforded as in the United Kingdom and the British Colonies, for the formation of a big Volunteer corps. Every son of India is smarting under the idea that although India contains 30 crores of inhabitants, yet she is not able to strike the enemies of the British Empire with fear. Ever since the Arms Act was enacted the Indian public have been agitating for its repeal, for the reason that it deprived the people of the means of self-defence The Act might have been found necessary at the time when it was passed. But now the times have changed. The relations betwee[n] rulers and the ruled are now much happier. In the present Eu[ro]pean crisis, in which England is involved, there has been in an universal manifestation ofloyalty from the Himalayas to Cap[e] Comorin. Peace has been established all over the Indian contin[ent]. The Indian heart is eagerly looking forward for the success of the British arms. The English heart is appeciating the frien[dly] feelings of the Indians. Who is there but the noble-hearted

Volunteers.

Lord Hardinge, who is loved by the people, to grant the Indians their wish to be enlisted as volunteers in the army?

46. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 18th September, says:- While in other Provinces, the Governments are evincing an interest in the matter of indigenous industries, it is unfortunate that the authorities in the Madras Presidency are not sufficiently enthusiastic about it. If Lord Pengland, who is a liberal, does not, at this juncture, do his best, there is no hope of this corner of India being enlightened. If the authorities here rest satisfied with the belief that the Director of Industries will hold meetings and arrange for the opening of a few small technical schools for the benefit of the owners of factories, they will be deemed to have failed in the discharge of their duties and missed an opportunity for bettering the economic condition of the people.

Swadeshism.

51. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 19th September has a lette from a correspondent whose poetical name is "Albashir" to the following effect:- To be loyal to the Government for the timebeing is habitual with Mussalmans and is the result of Islamic teachings. We are glad that the Mussalmans of India are giving proofs of their admitted loyalty. Even the extremists among Mussalmans are not lagging behind any others in the expression of their loyalty at this juncture. The Mussalmans should be second to none in contributing to the Relief Funds. It is true that the pecuniary condition of Mussalmans is not good and for this reason the amount of their subscriptions may be every meagre as compared with that contributed by other communities. But Government like to judge the sincerity of purpose and not the actual amount given. To give proof of sicerity is to contribute without any exception. Two pies from a grinding widow and two from a two-anna Mussalman labourer would be more appreciated than a lakh and a thousand

Loyalty.

from a chief and sowcar respectively. Verily the British Government and the British nation are richer than any in the world. They can by themselves make arrangements in this respect.

57. The INRAYA SAMACHARAM, of the 17th September, writes:-

The duty of India.

Till now India was an unknown factor. Though she was able to supply innumerable articles to foreigners thousands of miles away and keep them in a prominent position she lost all her ancient reputation on account of the apathy of her own children. All the blame for this rests upon ourselves. We never heeded the words of some of our patriotic leaders who often pointed out to us this defect in our character, and that is why we have been occupying the lowest position among the nations of the world. Our Puranas contain numerous incidents showing how our ancestors sacrificed their very lives for the sake of their country, and it is the record of the greatness of our ancestors thathas led to the foreigners having some respect for us. If we have not been respected as we ought to, it is because we have not been doing our duty properly. Now that our people have come forward to help the Government in the présent war, their true greatness it realised by the foreigners and we see how much the offers of help from India are appreciated by the British.

59. Adverting to the laudatory reference made by Mr.

Reference to India in the British Parliament.

Asquith in the House of commons and by Lord Crewe in the House of Lords to the resolution passed by the Imperial Legislative Council on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. G.M.Chitnavis, that India should bear the cost of the expeditionary force sent out from this country, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 18th September, observes:- It would have given immense satisf[illegible]tion to the Indians if the name of Sir G.M.Chitnavis had been [illegible]entioned either by Mr. Asquith or by Lord Crewe, when speaking on this subject in the Parliament.

The British Ministers should make it a point to mention the names of eminent Indians when an opportunity occurs and openly express their appreciation of the merits of the deserving among them. The names of our great men should become known to the British Parliament and the British Newspapers and their great virtues should be realised by the world.

61. In commenting upon the sinking of five British merchant ships by this Cruiser, the LOKOPAKARI, of the 21st September, observes:- This incident is due to the British Admiralty having announced that there were no ships of the enemy in the Bay of Bengal, quite ignoring the presence of the Emden therein. But for this announcement, the merchant vessals which have now been sunk, would never have dared to cross the Bay.

The pranks of the EMDEN.

Referring to the sinking of the CLAN MATHESON, another merchant vessal by the Emden, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 21st September, writes:- We cannot understand how it is possible for a small German cruiser to sink British vessels like this, however armed it may be and however fast it may run The Indian ocean and the Bay of Bengal are under the Direct control of the British and as such one would expect a sufficient number of men-of-war to protect the British interests in these portions of the wide sea. But this does not seem to be the case now. Another vessel which passed as far as it could see. Though we may be sure of the Emden being ultimately caught and destroyed the loss caused by it now is regrettable indeed.

Dwelling upon the same subject, the INDIAN, of the 22nd September, says:- May we ask who is responsible for the Emden continuing its pranks like this unchecked? The mischief caused by this one cruiser has hampered all trade between India and other countries. As long as this cruiser is allowed to remain in the

Bay of Bengal, no merchant vessel can hope to go to Rangoon or other places. We wish to know what the Calcutta Marine Police are doing in this matter. The Emden is stated to be a very fast running vessel. But are there no men-of-war belonging to our Government which run with as much if not greater speed than the EMDEN? Though there is a necessity for men-of war in the North Sea, is it not equally important to safeguard the trade routes here? It is the duty of the Government to arrange for this cruiser being chased immediately by British men-of-war and destroyed.

While narrating the details of the bombardment of Madras by the EMDEN on the night of 22nd, the Indian observes as follows in its supplement to the issue of 23rd September:- Though the bombardment of the city was quite unexpected, it is a matter for gratification that our guns were quite on the alert, but for which perhaps the pranks of this cruiser would have caused greater mischief than is now in the case. The people should not be unnecessarily terrified by this little incident, as there is no probability of its being repeated.

Referring to this Bombardment of Madras, the SWADESAMITRAN of the 23rd September, says:- There is no doubt that the ignorant people will be unnecessarily alarmed by this incident. But we would assure the public that there is no cause for any fear on account of the Emden throwing a few shots over the city. It will be a folly to think that the pranks of this cruiser will affect the stability of the British rule in the least. If a city is to be taken, there should be a number of steamers with enough of guns and ammunition. Though the Emden is said to have some guns and is to be a very fast running vessel, it has not the capacity to take a town. It is to be noted that it did not remain near the harbour for a very long time. This may be due either to the boomi of our guns or to the insufficiency of am[illegible]n with the Emden

or even to its having mistaken the burning of t e oil tanks to be the burning of the city itself. Anyhow, its mischief did not continue for more than twenty minutes and it would better descri-bed as fireworks xxx than as a military exploit. All this we say from information received by us till now and we cannot vouchsaf for its truth. We hope the Go ernment will soon publish authentic ated information regarding this incident. For the present, we may rest assured that prompt steps are being taken by the Govern-ment to chase this cruiser and run it aground.

Adverting to the same subject, the INRAIYA SAMACHARAM, of the 23rd September observes:- The bold exploits of this German cruiser, while causing surprise to us on the one side, terrifies us also on the other. It was till now committing its mischief in the middle of the Sea. But it has not made bold to attack a Pres dency town efficiently guarded and escape unhurt. Of course, the bombardment of Madras has no effect upon the present war. But it has xcaused a panic among many-non-combatant Indians. Though we may be sure of this cruiser being caught soon, we do not know how much of mischief it may do in the meantime. We cannot con-ceive what serious harm would have been caused to the city if ou guns had not promptly fired upon the enemy. Anyway, there is no fear of this cruiser repeating its pranks again, as our guns ar sufficiently strong to scare away any number of cruisers like this.

62. The INRAIYA SAMACHARAM, of the 23rd September, writes

India should help only Germany.

All the papers that we read every day describe the Germans as brute who would not scruple to commit any atrocity. Why should they do so? What atrocity has Germany committed? How can sympathy be expected in a war? We know that the Germans are the greatest philosophers and have mastered our Indians Sanskrit literature. It is not fair that such people should be called brutes by the

by the papers. What have they done after all ! They have burnta number of towns, levelled to the ground a number of beautiful buildings and reduced to ashes temples and structures containing rare works of art. Perhaps their culture teaches them to do such things ! How can we ca l them brutes for this? We should on the other hand, befriend Germany. The very fact that the Germans have a greater attachment for our Sastras necessitates our being king to them. It is better for us to help Germany than to ~~xx xxxxxx~~ help others. It is only he that walks in the parth of virtue that can be called an Indian. TheGermans are now ~~xxxx~~ following the righteous path, and can we be quietly seeing them err? We will be true Indians only if we turn them to a righteous path, and it is then only that we can be said to be kind to them. It is better Now, how are we to discharge this ~~xxxx~~ duty? It is stated in our Puranas that God punishes the wicked for their benefit. So we must teach ~~o~~ Germany a good lesson so as to prevent its acting unrighteously ~~xxxxx~~ hereafter.

An Indian Army.

65. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 19th September, writes in its leader:- His Majesty's message to the Princes and peoples of India is statesmanlike and dignified. He said that their offer of life and money for the protection of the empire was unparallelled. The Indians can offer money but we are at a loss to know how they can offer their lives. The Indians have not received military training. Still, India is not devoid of bold and valiant men. A son of the Maharaja of Bikanir, 30 years old, expressed to his father his intention to give his life for the sake of his country and his Sovereign and justify his Rajput name. Are there any ohter other people who are braver than the Indians? Certain European Gentlemen have expressed the opinion that the Gurkhas, the Sikhs, the Punjabees, the Rajputs and the Pathans will form a very good army, that regiments composed of these men will be more useful

useful than the English regiments and that under able commanders in Northern India and Nepal there are forces which can shake armies disciplined in Europe to the very root. Lord Kitchener spoke very highly of the Indian army in the House of Lords. Under such circumstances he should not rest satisfied with mere words. He should repeal the Arms Act for the present, give each Indian a xxx sword and a musket and then take delight in observing their prowess and their valour. The Indians are not disloyal and ungrateful. Had there been the divine weapons of old, the King-Emperor would not have experienced his present anxiety. If an Indian goes to the battle-field with a sword and a musket, he can smash a hundred Europeans. The King-Emperor might have known xx this.

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For the week ending 3rd October 1914,

No.40 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY THE INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

The German cruiser Emden.

5. The HINDU of the 30th September, writes:- "We have not yet heard the last of the exploits of the German Cruiser Emden, for the official COMMUNIQUE published to-day reports that she is operating off the West Coast of India in the neighbourhood of the Laccadive Islands, where she has succeeded in sinking four steamers, viz., the Tymeric, King Lud, Riberia and Foyle.... She has till now proved too elusive, too daring, and too resourceful for the naval strength and skill of the Imperial Government in Indian waters. We can only hope that she has exhausted her strength by hervaried exploits which have caused not a little da damage to Indian trade and British Prestige and that she will now wend her way to the coast in German East Africa, fearing that any further stay in the Indian Ocean must inevitably end in dis-

disaster to her. With one observation of the ENGLISHMAN, the people In Madras have every reason to be in entire sympathy. It is the "the place of the Government of India at the present moment is in the plains, in direct and constant touch with the currents of every-day life, where it may learn something of the feelings of the people, European and Indian, alike, and where it may render more effective help than it is now able to, to the revival of trade.'".

The return of the Komagatu Maru.

6. The HINDU, of the 1st October, writes:- "The Press Communique from Bengal regarding the serious affray between the Police and the repatriated Indians from the KOMAGATU MARU, which arrived in the Hooghly on Saturday last, is dismal reading. .... The conduct of the repatriated men who were armed seems to have been the result of sudden provocation, the nature of which has not been explained and we have a suspicion also that all this blood-spilling could have been avoided if more tact had been used by the officers. Whatever that may be, the application of Ordinance No.5 of 1914, which has reference only to the war to the repatriated Indians was unwarranted and unjustifiable. Under that Ordinance, the authorities could regulare and restrict the movements of any persons and compel them to remain in a specified place or proceed by a specifiedroute, etc. And the Ordinance says that no power under it woulc be exercised unless the authority exercising it is satisfied that the exercise thereof is desirable in order to protect the State from the prosecution from of some propose prejudicial to its safety, interests or tranquility. How the allowing of these repatriated Indians to go their own way in their own country without molesting them or restricting their movements, would be prejudicial to the state in the ways mentioned passes our comprehensions and the application of the ordinance

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will be prejudiced to these Indians, is extremely uncalled for. We hope fuller particulars of the deplorable incident will show the authorities in a better light."

The Arms Act.

7. The following appears in the NEW INDIA of the 2nd October:- "The question of the repeal of the Arms Act is really pressing for reasons other than the present need that Indians should be able to defend their own homes, now that India is involved in European questions--as we are all glad to be involved--by her place as a fighting partner in the empire. But there are invaders of Indian fields as ruthless, if less numerous, than the Germans. Four Hundred and eight persons were killed by wild animals last year, and these persons were not allowed the weapons of defence which would have saved their lives. Would an Englishman like to face a tiger with no better weapon than a stick? Yet that is what the villagers are obliged to do. The result is the 408 corpses mentioned above, and they plead for the repeal of the Arms Act."

Vernacular Papers.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

German brutality -- Emden's visit to Madras.

16. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 23rd September, gives some instances of German brutality and also a detailed account of the damage done to and the confusion caused in Madras by the German Cruiser EMDEN.

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German Pirate.

20. The ALHAMI, of the 22nd September, commenting on the bombardment of Madras by the German cruiser EMDEN, says that hitherto all eyes were turned towards Europe and were witnessing the daily increasing intensity of the war, but for the last few days affairs have assumed a new aspect. The scene of occurrences has extended from the European fields and oceans to the

to which panic has been caused in the whole of India. For the last two or three days news comes successively that the German Cruiser EMDEN is engaged in sinking British merchantø ships in the Bay of Bengal. On account of this German depredator, the people of India are much perplexed and an impression is being created that the Germans are about to set their feet on the Indian shores. May God prohibit this ! Those who give room to suc an impression are not acquainted with facts. It is for this reason we give the facts for the information of such men.

The people say that they had been informed that all the passages leading from Germany to India are protected. This being the case they ask, from what direction did the Emden come to Bay of Bengal?

The paper answers that the information is correct andthe reported protection continues. No default can be made or has bee made therein. The Emden has not come from that side.

Our readers know that Japan has undertaken to protect the Eastern Seas. She made a treaty with England to the effect that she would make proper arrangement for supervision on seas from her empire to India. And in accordance with her promise she is acting as far as possible and it is hoped that she will continue to do so. Japan has thus undertaken a very great task. She has under her supervision such seas as are beyond the control of eve a very big naval Power. This being the case if Japan commits a mistake it would be quite unjust to blame her.

The EMDEN started from the German possessions in the Far East and escaping from the Japanese Guards entered the Indian Ocean. This is how it came to India. Such being the case there is no reason why India should entertain fears of German attack. The German ship will fall a prey to British ships;some day or other.

It should now be considered whether her acts are praiseworthy. There is an adage to the effect that "when the at is away the mice will play". So is this the case with the EMDEN. No doubt she has sunk some xxxx vessels merchantmen only and not any men of war. Had she sunk a man of war she deserved to be prised, but now she deserves to be "spat at" for sinking innocent merchantmen. Even if she sinks a hundred thousand merchantmen she cannot be called brave; on the contrary she will get the name of coward because she is armed while the others are not. She will moreover be called a "pirate" and a sea dacoit. It will be asked why she treated, those on the vessels sunk in a good and kindly manner? This is due to her policy and to the intention that the German barbarites so notorious in Europe everywhere may not have any effect on India and that India may be convinced that Germany is not such a tyrant as has been represented. The paper advises its readers not to be deceived by the treatment accorded to the English by the EMDEN.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

32, The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 25th September, observes:-

Release of political prisoners.

Mr. Nevinson who travelled in India as the correspondent of the London TIMES, has addressed a letter to this paper in which he describes how the Kaiser magnanimously ordered the release of all political prisoners in Germany before he entered on this war and says:- "When will the British Government show its sympathy like this? When will it release all political prisoners, whether male or female?" The BENGALEE of Calcutta echoes the same sentiments

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and observes that the British Government should take note of the wave of loyalty that is passing throughout India now and, forgetting the past, pardon all the political prisoners and release them.

33. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 27th September, observes:-

The panic in Madras.

The public of Madras are being alarmed by many false rumours and a large number of them are leaving the city. It is regrettable that the authorities have not yet done anything to ally this panic and encourage the people. The MADRAS TIMES and the NEW INDIA publishes the information given by a Railway guard that he saw an aeroplane flying over Guntakal. Even if this information is true there is no room for fear. The authorities could themselves have sent for one for the protection of Madras. If this is the real fact, we wish they had brought it through the railway. Our people are terrified even by the artillery practice of our soldiers. The authorities will do well to inform the people beforehand that it is our soldiers that are firing.

35. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 25th September, wishes

Support to the families of the sufferers on account of the shells of the EMDEN.

to impress on the Government the (the sufferers on account of the) necessity for giving a liberal pecuniary support from the Madras War Fund to the families of those who died or were injured on account of the shells thrown on the city by the EMDEN and observes that the sooner this is done the greater will be satisfaction of the people and their appreciat on of the magnanimity of the Government.

36. The INDIAN, of the 25th September, lays stress upon

The abolition of the Arms Act in India.

the desirability of abolishing the the Arms Act at this juncture, as it is the absence of firearms in the hands fo the people for self-protection that has created such a panic among them on

on account of the bombardment of Madras by the Emden.

37. Referring to the Statement said to have been made by a correspondent to the London TIMES that the Indian officers going to the front should not be paid on the same scale as the English officers, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 25th September, says:-What are we to say of this silly objection? The Indian officers are going to the front to shed their blood, actuated by a lofty feeling of loyalty and forsaking their property, family and children and the Government has decided to give them the same salary as in the case of the English officials, if not higher. The spirit of those who object to this decision cannot surely be called British spirit.

The pay of the Indian officers going to the front.

38. The INDIAN, of the 25th September, expresses its satisfaction at the Government having stated in reply to the prayer of the people that the present opportunity should be availed of to help the growth of new industries in this country, that it could not start industries of its own accord, and that it was prepared to give all possible assistance to industries started by private agency and observes:- This is just what we want. If the Government is to lay out the capital required for new industries, t they would become Government concerns. So, we do not want the Government to advance the required capital. There is enough of capital in India and all that we expect of the Government iis that it should guide us in working new industries.

The Government and Indian Industries.

In commenting upon the reply of the Government referred to above, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 28th September, says we have already expressed our opinion about this reply and we are now glad to note that an old English merchant of Madras, Mr. G.A. Chambers, entirely agrees with our views. In writing to the MADRAS MAIL on this subject, he says:- "If the Government

refuses to helpthe growth of industries in any other way than by offering advice and giving instruction, what permanent help can it hope to give for furthering the cause of these industries? Is it in this way that the Government in other countries helps the growth of industries? Though it may not be possible for the Government itself to start industries, it can help them in different ways. For example, it can offer a bounty or other pecuniary reward in proportion to the quantity and quality of articles produced it can lend the required capital for a small interest and so on. Such material help will create an enthusiasm for private capitalists to start and work new industries." We have expressed the same opinion more than once. The idea of starting and working big factories withthousands of workmen is purely a western one. In India, all industries have been carried on only in the homes of people. Many of them have been ruined merely because those who worked them were not used to and therefore could not face foreign competition. Our capitalists and artisans are at a loss to know what they are to do at the present juncture. If our industries are not to be fostered now, when are they to be? There is no prospect of the war ending soon, and if it should last for three years as Lord Kitchener says, are the people to be suffering all this time?

43. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 26th September, observes:-

India's attitude.

India cannot justly forget the troubles that she suffered at the hands of the English Government. But she would help the British in any war. Germany and Russia are very greedy about India. The Indians hate the Russians, and have no sympathy for the Germans. What the Indians want is political liberty and not another king. If they are granted the privileges that they require, the British Empire is the best for them in every way. The monetary and personal help that they are now rendering the British shows that they

willingly share the British burden. Now the independent states of India wish to bear the responsibility of protecting the British Empire from the foes. If properly considered, the help rendered by India is unsurpassed.

Of all countries included in the British Empire India is the most important. If she is excluded, the British Empire will become very weak. If lasting peace is desired, it will be necessary to remove the wants of the Indians and give them what they require. Unless the civilised westerners show in practice their freedom manliness and brotherhood, there can be no peace in Europe, nay, in the whole world. Each individual requires a particular treatment. It should be accorded in a suitable way. Asia cannot be without liberty. If war is to be avoided, no distinction should be made between the westerners and the Asiatics. What Asia justly requires is that she and Europe should be like sisters.

All the help that India now renders to the British is prompted by love, but it should not be believed that it would always be the same. Did we not see the recent agitation of the Muhammadans? If Turkey joins Germany it is doubtful what their attitude may be. So also, undue weight cannot be attached to the help rendered by the Native Chiefs. Most of them being under the control of the Residents, they offered help (It is doubtful whether they are really loyal or not). As for the HINDUS, the class known as Hindu Nationalists show an attitude of indifference. In the Congress they voiced forth the grievances they have been suffering at the hands of the British. The Komagata Maru affair is still fresh in their minds. It is hence that their loyalty is delidiluted. When we say this, it is not meant that the British are slighted by them. They honour the British more cordiallythan any other European nation. Some wish of theirs should be granted and an appreciation of their loyalty manifested.

This is just the time for it. There will be an increase of contentment and affection.

If the unshaken affection and loyalty of the Indians is desired, their mental troubles, their smarting under the impression that they are subject to foreigners, and their rejection to high positions in a country in which they should show loyalty, should be removed. A feeling of real confidence should be infused in them. There is no time for disputes. Their deprivation of arms cannot but make them feel their subjection. This is never healing sore. This is unjustifiable except for self-protection. In Asia deprivation of arms means humility, helplessness and self-condemnation. If the face of this, no boon can be of any value. Even during the present war, the arms necessary for self-defence and for the defence of property, people and the king, are forcibly taken away through the police and the people (and the) are rendered helpless. If an Englishman places himself in the position of an Indian and ponders over these things he will realize the situation. From this it is plain that the British have no faith in the Indians and their loyalty.

This bad repute should first be removed. Although it may be difficult to repeal the Arms Act as a whole, a beginning may be made in the direction by granting arms to reliable persons, and to the educated classes, cacoits, robbers and murderers posses arms even now. If the British ~~do~~ Government allow arms to the above-mentioned persons, there will be a great diminution of the peril from the criminal classes. There will be an end of bombs and sedition. A foreigner can fearlessly carry arms without a license. But an Indian, however rich or educated he may be, cannot do so. ~~If~~ Do you say that they will abuse them? If they want to abuse want to abuse them, he they can get them at any cost or steal them. But for self-defence, he cannot get one weapon in the right way. How can loyalty and and enthusiasm be expected from men who have been made no better than beasts? The Indian

The Indians may be constituted into a separate corps. These three things will do for } The Indian loyalty is useless. Their help is the help of the helpless. They require to be protected by others.

Immediate steps should be taken from imparting free and compulsory education. This will form one of the causes of loyalty. Indians should be enlisted as armed volunteers in England and India. It may perhaps be that the English are too proud to mix with the coloured races and rub shoulders with them. But that cannot be xx an insurmountable obstacle. The Indians may be constituted into a separate corps. These three things will do for the present. The others will suggest themselves.

An Indian Army.

x 45. Referring to the possibilities of the formation of an Indian army to help England, the KISTNAPATRIKA, of the 26th September, says:- If one out of a hundred persons in India is enlisted as a soldier, India can send to the war front an army of three crores of soldiers. Some persons are of opinion that the Indians are useless as fighters because they have not received any military training. But a short course of training will be enough for the Rajputs and the Mahrattas. Even six months' training is too long for these warlike races. If from this very moment armies are recruited, India can provide an unceasing supply of soldiers to fight in Europe, and can earn eternal glory by maintaining the honour of the British Empire.

The Bombardment of Madras.

49. The MUKHBIR-i-DAKHAN, of the 23rd September, in giving an account of the doings of the Emden in Madras, says that everything is quiet now. The people should not fear. The Emden has gone. She can do no more harm.

The QAUMI REPORT (Supplement), of the 23rd September, on the authority of its special correspondent, gives an account of the losses caused by the bombardment and says that the Emden has run away and so asks its readers to dispel excitement, if any, assuring them that the Emden by itself can do nothing.

them that the Emden by itself can do nothing.

50. The QAUMI REPORT, of the 24th September, has a letter from a correspondent to the following effect:- A general meeting of the Mussalmans of Trichinopoly was held on Friday the 18th instant at 3 p.m. in the Jumah Musjid of the Prince of Arcot under the Presidency of Muhiuddin Khan Sahib, Deputy Collector, who, expressing briefly the object of the meeting, declared that the Ottoman Government has preserved strict neutrality and that this action is very beneficial to the Mussalmans of the world and especially those of India. He added that it is necessary for the Indian Mussalmans to express, as British subjects, their thanks to the Turkish Government for the fact that it rejected Germany's proposal to join and to take part in her atrocities which are detested by the whole civilized world.

Loyalty meeting at Trichinopoly.

Afterwards, Maulavi Sayiyid Maulavi Saiyidi Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, Vice-President moved a resolution thanking Turkey for the declaration of neutrality and expressing hatred of the German atrocities.

Another resolution was passed for offering prayers every Friday in all the mosques of Trichinopoly for the termination of war and for British success.

51. The QAUMI REPORT, of the 24th September, writes in a leader as follows:- The London newspapers complain that no correspondent of theirs is in the battle field owing to which they are unable to get news as they like. Lord Kitchener's decision that correspondents should not go to the battle-field is final for the fact that they sometimes let pass certain news which proves to be advantageous to the enemy.

Newspapers and the War.

There is no doubt, that, owing to the absence of efficient correspondents, the secrets of certain matters have not

COME to light. Certain news received was unreliable and other news was bewildering. At the beginning of the war, for instance, a famous London Newspaper published that a portion of the German fleet was destroyed but in the end the paper had to express regret and threw the blame on its sub-editor.

The paper refers to the conflicting news of the capture of the Namur and of the destruction of the Rheims Cathedral and says that the Indian press has fortunately nothing to complain against. If it has, it is on account of the non-receipt of telegrams successively.

Bombardment of Madras by EMDEN.

52. The ALHAMI, of the 24th September, refers to the bombardment of Madras by the Emden and and says that the EMDEN, which went away after three shots from the defences , was under the impression that the Military authorities were careless. It must note that they are not careless. Owing to this it could not venture to do further harm. It is true the city sustained loss but the loss is quite insignificant. A few were wounded and a few were killed but this has not interfered with courage and resoluteness. The few inhabitants who have left the city are at fault. There is no reason why the city should be evacuated. We think the EMDEN is an insignificant ship. We regard its bombardment as little more than child's play. The inhabitants should not get excited on account of a few shots from it. She cannot venture to re-appear. Two cruisers have captured this petty devil.

We think that Government should arm the P. AND O. ships and the Orient liners with which Government have taken over and should employ them for protecting trade routes and thus keep th roads safe from the unjust acts of these accursed ships.

The ALHAMI of the 25th September, refers again to the EMDEN's bombardment of Madras and says that yesterday's fearfu news would have shown to the world how far Germany's mischievou

but impudent EMDEN had ventured. Previous to this, she was taking zest in sinking helpless merchantmen and when she succeeded in this attempt, she ventured to spread fresh disquietude. Her mischiefs cannot alter the colour of war. It is a small ship having guns of but four inches calibre. We should not fear her bombardment. It can do us no harm. We hope that before she pays another visit to Madras, she will either be captured or sunk to the bottom of the sea.

The paper asks those who are terror-stricken to say why they fear. Do they not know that the very ship which created terror throughout the city fled after two or three shots were firdcfrom the city. Can they show in connection with the Military authorities and their preparations, that Madras is not always ready to suppress the creation of such terror, can they show that the Germans are victorious, are advancing on all sides and are scattering their insignificant fell fleet over the British and French worlds? If not, what is it which creates fear? We conside that such acts of Germany have in themselves the real signs of her extermination. There is an adage of the "Zorastrians" to the effect that when a man sees death before him, he becomes bold fearlesswing to despair, gets ready to commit any serious act; and this, his readiness, shows him not the way to safety but pit of hell. At present Germany causes her name to be included in the list of men of this caste. We must state without hesitat doubt what the end will be.

Y.

Bombardment of Madras.

accounts in the following papers:-

aridah-i-Rozgar --23rd,24th of September

r-i-Deccan -- 27th September 1914.

port --25th,26th and 28th S

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54. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 28th September, in a leader, says:- From time ~~to~~ the oppressive German cruiser bombarded

The running of the people from Madras.

our City most of the cowardly inhabitants are running away from Madras on account of fear. The number of those leaving is so grea that they cannot find accommodation in trains. They say that Madras is to be bombarded again. We laugh at the ridiculous statement. We assure them that there is no fear now in Madras as the Government of India has sent a British man-of-war, a cruiser with a Japanese vessel for the safety of Madras. These will arrive at Madras shortly and two more cruisers have been sent in pursuit of the EMDEN. It is hoped that the EMDEN will be sunk with her officers. In spite of this, if the inhabitan leave the city, they will have to suffer pecuniary loss as well as other losses. Moreover, in the places to which they are goir prices of food stuffs would rise much. Having regard to all difficulties, we advise them to remain in Madras in peace. T Government of Madras have made every possible arrangement fo safety of the city.

The paper in conclusion asks the inhabitants not to any attention to any bazaar gup and gossip.

The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 28th September, in a leader, under the heading "Gup and ~~~~ the Chandoo Khan the gossip of the house where the intoxicating drug "chan is sold and smoked refers to the running away of the inha of Madras and says that gup has spread amongst the com Their listeners do not act with prudence. May God punish who mislead and excite men ! It is a matter for regret tha are not acquainted with the British naval power. The must that, in the North Sea alone, Great Britain placed, at nning of the war, ships containing one lakh and twenty men and officers. In addition to these, there are men in who are more than sufficient to man every battleship of

British navy. If Japan succeeds in taking Kiao-chao, more
five thousand men of the China and East India British fle
will become available. These can serve on the British wate
can take the German Islands in the Atlantic or can prevent
trade, if any. They must know that owing to this strong Br
fleet, the German fleet could not venture out into the No
Sea and remains in the Kiel Harbour as a place of safety.

55. The Shams-ul-Akhbar, of the 28th September, has

Mussalman loyalty to the British Government.

letter from a Muhammadan Cor pondent named Ahmad Khan at in the Tumkoor district, Mysore, in which the writer says t the Mussalmans are praying five times a day in mosques for success. They would have undoubedly contributed nearly t sand to the funds had their trade in skins and hides not be a stop to.

There is a strict order that every Mussalman shoul the Friday service and then to pray for our Emperor.

There is no fear in India. The Turkish Government wi never aid Germany as the British Government is very fond of Muhammadans of India. The Government had permitted Mussalma send subscriptions to Turkey during the late Balkan crisis. shows clearly that the Government is much pleased with the Mu mans. The same will be the case with in the future. Turkey wil keep this in view and will not join the enemy.

The correspondent concludes the letter with the prayer "May God keep the Government of our Emperor George V for ever ! " As he is treating all the inhabitants of India kindly and, owing "to this treatment, the Hindus and Mussalmans have become brothers "and are happy.".

57. The Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 30th September, wr

xx The war and the Indian Mussalmans.

in the course of his convers wit a representative of Reu

His Highness Agha Kahn said:- "I may occur in the course war before final success or defeat, yet this enthusiasm o and self-sacrifice will remain unabated. The loyalty of th Indian Mussalmans to His Majesty the King-Emperor proves policy of Germany will not succeed in alluring Islamic f There is no need of drawing any distinction between the va nationalities and classes of India in this respect. All are and are desirous of rendering help to the Emperor. And th very much pleased at the fact that an opportunity for taki in the war has been now afforded to their famous sepoys fo first time in the history of Europe." His Highness, in con praised His Excellency Lord Hardinge very much, and declar the present war would create concord and unity in their ide between Indians and English.

SUMMARY:

Bombardment of Madras.

Short account in the following paper:-

Qaumi Report -- 28th,29th of September 1914.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMARY;- Pranks of EMDEN.

Accounts of Emden's attack on Madras are found in the following papers:-

Inraiya Samacharam -- 18th and 24th of Sept.1914; 25th September 1914.

Swadesamitran -- 24th September 1914.

64. The VIJAYAVIKATAN, of the 12th September, writ-

The European war and its effects upon India.

The present war in Europe ha caused great distress among poor people in India. Marwaris are collecting all the mone they have lent out, as if a war has broken out at their v doors, and this causes no small hardship to many. The pric of all articles have risen. When matchboxes are sold at th pies each, we need not detail the rise in the priees of t other articles. The dyeing and lace industries at Madura come to grief on account of the stoppage of the importatic German dyeing stuffs and French lace. Many coolies, who we ing in the Madras harbour, have lost their livelihood on a of the stoppage of trade. We hope our Government will best some attention on the plight of the poor poeple. There is of our Governor being satisfied with an official report ab market rates, as the Madras merchants will not give the co figures regarding prices. If he wants to find out the trutl should go to the bazaars personally and question the peopl

67. The Indian, of the 24th September, writes:- No

India's share in the Military strength of England.

most of the Great Powers in are entangled in a serious w may be useful for us to know their relative military streng and also the extent of their material resources. The pec niar resources of England are inexhaustible. Even when Germany and Austria and drained of all their money, England will be rolling in wealth. The trade of England cannot be affected permanently by the wanton mischief of small cruisers like the EMDEN. Though there is a little flurry in the mercantile market at present ther there is no doubt that things will be all right soon. Though the German army may at present hope to live upon pun ndering the provisions in Belgium and France, what will it r it is driven into the frontier of Germany? Their ovisi

will last them only for a short time there is no way of th getting provisions from outside. Leaving this lone, though is superior to her enemies in the matter of wealth, the ene are superior to England in the ~~xxxxxx~~ in the numerical str of their army. England, taking all her Colonies with her, c compare favourably with her enemies in this respect. So if t war lasts for a long time, England, by herself, cannot affor be sending one after another a series of European armies in the field. Then she will have to indent upon her Indian res The population of India and Ceylon amounts to 32 crores, an these, 7½ crores are men. There are not so many men, takin the people in the different parts of England together. So should curb the pride of Germany only by means of India. Th are now 258,845 Indian sepoys in India and many of them hav established a reputation in the eyes of the world. More th of them may be sent to the front, the remaining men bein ned here for protecting the country. It is only now that t evil effect of not allowing the Indians to possess firear very clear. If they had only been given the right of poss Firearms, hundreds of thousands of them will now be ready to the front.

German cruisers in the Bay of Bengal.

68. Referring to the sinking of five British mer ~~xxx~~ vessels by the EMDEN. the VIJAYAVIKATAN, of the September, says:- There was a rumour even before the p war began that there were a few German destr yers in Bengal. Both the Government and the people thought thi true. After all it has come to be too true. News has bee ceived that a small German cruiser by name EMDEN has sun number of merchant vessals near Jagannath. It appears th number of other German cruisers are hovering round the ocean. Our Military authorities should consider how these

cruisers could have got into the Bay. Every vessel coming to India should pass Gibralter which is under the British control. So it is surprising that the EMDEN HAS managed to come into the Bay.

Emden's lesson to India.

71. The INDIAN of the 27th September, writes:- The visit of the EMDEN has made the Indians realise the necessity for a separate Navy for protecting the Indian shores. If there is a separate Navy for India, the Indians can enter it and after a regular course of training, they can get into the British Navy also.

The Lokopakari, of the 28th September, also thinks that the visit of the EMDEN has opened the eyes of the people tO the necessity of always having a man-of-war on the shores of Madras, and adds that the timehas come for India being allowed to maintain a Navy for of her own just as the colonies like Canada and Australia are permitted to do.

The liberality of India.

72. In hailing with satisfaction the very liberal donation of sixty lakhs of rupees by the the Nizam of Hyderabad for the Viceroy's War Fund, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 29th September, says:- The statement of His Highness the Aga Khan that India is prepared to make any sacrifice for the sake of England at this juncture and that if the 70,000 troops now sent out from India prove insufficient, India is prepared to sent out 700,000 or even 7,000,000 is quite correct. There are no timid men among the 35 crores of people in India. Even the people of South India have earned a name in the wars of the East India Company. If the British public would only confide in the Indians and give them a military training, they can successfully face not one Germany but ten Germanies put together. India is not a rich country; but what of that? The Indians will not hesitate to render pecuniary assistance at this juncture even at the risk of curtailing their ~~necessity~~ necessaries of life.

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75. Referring to the exodus of panic stricken people from Madras on account of the Emden scare, the Andhrapatrika, of the 27th Sẋeptember, says:- Will not our Rulers, who protected us so long, inform us of any change of circumstances in which we will do well to quit Madras? As far as we can see, they are takin every step to see that no such thinghappens. We may be confident that they will leave no stone unturned to prevent any harm being done to us. It is our duty not to give room for any panic. We hope the Government will let the people know this at least now and we believe that the people will be bold, for any alarm on the part will be productive of unnecessary loss.

Panic in Madras.

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SUMMARY

Pranks of Emden.

Accounts of Emden's attack on Madras are found in the following papers:-

Sasilekha	--	25th, Sept.1914, 29th Sept. 1914
Qaumi Report	--	29th September 1914.
Andhrapatrika	--	26th September 1914.

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77. The HITAKARINI, of the 13th September, refers to the present European crisis and remarks that this is the best opportunity for the Indians to manifest their loyalty to the British throne by making themselves ready to fight on the side of the British. To serve the Empire, it says, is the holiest of services. It is not only money that is wanted, but also troops. Are there not in India the descendants of the heroes who distinguished themselves at the sieges of Vijayanagar, Raichur and Chittoor? If they are not strong as their forefathers, they must at least be as valorous May they show their valour now in fighting against Germany, and bring renown to their clean and their country. An opportunity, says the paper, has also been afforded for Swadeshi enterprise

And Indian Army.

78. The ANDHRAPRAKAS)

in India. From the speech of Mr. Asquith, it is plain, it remarks, that the movement will receive fresh encouragement in the future.

78. The ~~A~~ ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 26th September, has the following note:- It is stated that

Aravinda Ghose.

Aravinda Ghose, who was in Pondicherry, is now in Germany. Perhaps he threw dust in the eyes of the police.

SUMMARY.

Pranks of EMDEN.

Accounts of Emden's attack on Madras are found in the following paper: (Para 80).

Andhraprakasika ~~Andhrapatri~~ .... 26th September 1914.

~~SUMMARY~~

81. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 29th September, says:- The PIONEER has published an article

The PIONEER.

in which it expressed the opinion that it is not proper on the part of the Government of India to send Indian troops to the war to please the Indian~~s~~ leaders, that an Indian soldier, although disciplined by the English, could not show any valour, and that if he could, there could have been no British rule in this land. An Honourable Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces drew the attention of the Government of those Provinces to this. The Chief Secretary said that no weight~~s~~ is attached to such writings which rightly pained the minds of the Honourable Members. That the authorities do not set any value on such views is no doub a source of gratification, but that they do not strictly express their dissatisfaction at such writings is unsatisfactory.

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SUMMARY

Pranks of EMDEN.

Accounts of EMDEN's attack on Madras are found in the following papers:- (Para 82).

SWADESABHIMANI	----	25th September 1914.
VAKKALIGARA PATRIKA.	----	30th September 1914.
Mysore Star.	----	27th ~~12x~~September 1914.
(PARA 87).		
Nazrani Deepika	-----	25th September 1914.

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For the week ending 10th October 1914.

No.41 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY THE INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

∅ The Indian National Congress Presidentship.

6. The NEW INDIA, of the 6th October, writes:- "In a very interesting paper in the Hindu, Mr. G. Subrahmanya Ayyar discusses the respective claims of Babu Bhupendranath Basu and Lala Lajpat Rai to the highest post that India has to give. He praises both the men as is their due, leaning a little to the Bengali leader, as likely to be more welcome to the Mussalman friends. .... For a Congress we think that Lala Lajpat Rai would make the more effective President. He would rouse enthusiasm, and enthusiasm is much wasted just now. He would give motive power, and inspire to activity.

"Some hesitate to vote for Lala Lajpat Rai because of the great injustice done to him in the days of panic, when he was deported without trial, on the absurb suspicion that he was tampering with the army. That he was the victim of injustice seems to us to be a reason for doing him honour. His Life has been a life of sacrifices; it is Bhupendranath Masu's misfortune that his lot has lain in pleasanter places, and that he has not had a similar

opportunity of showing the more heroic victues. It is the man who has suffered who becomes an inspiration, especially to the young. "

The Indian National Congress and the War.

7. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 10th October, remarks:-"From the way in which the BENGALEE discusses the question whether or not the Congress should be held this year, it seems that there is still some doubt in certain minds as regards the advisability of having the session. .... We attach very great importance to the assembling of the Congress and of its passing a resolution which will strike Europe with the solidarity of opinion in India and with India's determination to make every sacrifice for the sake of Great Britain and of its desire to send every acceptable man to the front and to spend every available resource. That is a duty which the Congress owes at this moment to do; and it ought not to shrink from doing it for any reason, either of timidity or caution. Not only the Indian National Congress but the All-India Muslim League, should stand forth and give emphatic expression to the intense feeling in the country and to the country's resolution to be dismayed by nothing. .... Nothing to our mind, can be a greater misfortune than to be striken by fear or prudence and to refrain from doing our ~~xx~~ duty as ~~a~~ men. So far from the performance of that duty embarrassing the Government or the Empire, it will be of infinite use to both to know and to be reassured to of the robust attitude of India and of her resolve to do her duty unflinchingly, and with courage and determination. .... The Indian army which has gone to the front has been welcomed in Europe with the heartiest appreciation of their valour. Let the Congress show what is behind that army."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

18. The Mushir-i-Dakhan, of the 5th October, writes:-

The German newspapers and India.

Our readers will be astonished to read that a German newspaper, the North German Gazette, ~~,~~ which is in fact a semi-official paper expresses many meaningless ideas in connection with India, a perusal of which creates laughter. It writes that serious thoughts of rebellion against the British Government have been created among the Mussalmans of India. For instance, riots have occurred in some places to quell which serious difficulties had to be encountered. ~~(in some)~~ The Turkish emissaries are travelling over all parts of the country and are warmly welcomed by the people. The Government of India is not able to send reinforcements from India to the British forces in Egypt, though London is urging this. The reason why India cannot send the reinforcements is that India is now in need of its whole armed strength. The Viceroy has returned to his summer-residence, Calcutta, where he daily remains busily consulting with the Commander-in-chief.

22. The QAUMI REPORT, of the 6th October, writes:- At

The Indian sepoys in the ~~fixe~~ field.

present the Indian Sepoys are fighting in the field shoulder to shoulder with their friends and appreciators of their merits. India has never been overpowered in any war, and now ~~ak~~ when foreign intricate problems are being solved at the edge of the sword, India has sent her sons to fight for friends. Now the sepoys will be fighting and showing their bravery. They will probably be thinking of their families.

The English press is praising ~~i~~ the Indian sepoys for their valour. They will surely be praised even by the enemy . We are sure that they will not worry about their families as His Excellency the Viceroy has concerted measures for their help.

The paper thinks that among the sepoys there may be some indebted to sowcars and money-lenders and the sowcars may, during their absence, sue them and obtain ex-parte decrees. So it expresses concurrence with some English Gentleman who suggests that such debt claims may be held in abeyance and may not be heard "ex-parte". The sowcars may be informed that they will not be entitled to any interest for the pero period during which debtors remain on foreign service. If such assurance be given to them by Government, they will be much encouraged. It is likely that creditors will put up with such a loss cheerfully.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

A serious riot in Calcutta.

33. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 1st October, writes:- Our readers are aware of a number of Punjabis having gone to Canada on board of a Japanese steamer called Komagata Maru and of their having been refused admission into that country. The Canadian Government, however, bore the charges of their return voyage to Tokio from which place they embarked for Canada. The Government of India fully sympathised with these Panjabis and made arrangements for their being brought down to Calcutta at the expense of the Government. Such being the case, they created a big riot when they were landed at the mouth of the river Hugli and fired at the authorities who were there to entrain them to the Punjab and caused damage, and as a result of this 16 of these Punjabis were short dead and some were wounded. The official communique published by the Government of Bengal about this incident does not give a clear idea of the causes that led to this riot.

Referring to this riot again, the SWADESAMITRAN of th e 2nd October, observes:- It is stated by the HIndu that Sir Willia William Duke compelled the Punjabis to get into the trains arranged for them under the authority of Ordinance No.5 of 1914 and

and that the powers under this Ordinance are to be exercised only in times of war and whenever failure to act according to it will result in any harm to the country. Though this is a time of war, we cannot understand what harm could have resulted to the country by the travellers on board the KOMAGATA MARU refusing to act according to the instructions of the officials when they were landed at the port of Hugli. These Sikhs were just returning to their country after a long and arduous travel, and why should they be compelled by a Magistrate to assemble in one place and proceed only by train? We hope the Government will publish satisfactory explanation for this.

In commenting upon the same subject, the HINDU NESAN, of the 2nd October, says:- It appears to us that these Sikhas, who were just returning after undergoing many hardships, were perhao suddenly provoked by the conduct of the officials and began to use their firearms and that a serious riot would not have occurred, if the officials had been a little more tactful and sympathetic. There was no necessity whatever for applying Ordinance No.5 of 1914 to these Indians. It permits the officials to prevent the entry of any man into India, if they think that he will be a source of danger to the safety and peace of the State. We are at a loss to know what harm could have resulted to the State by allowing these Indians to go about their own country as they like. Sufficient light will be thrown upon the conduct of the officials in this affair only after full details are received.

Reforms necessary in India.

36. The Hindu Nesan of the 3rd October, reproduces the substance of an article said to have been contributed to the NEW STATESMAN, an English paper, by Sir William Wedderburn, in which he suggests the following foru important reforms which the Government in India will do well to introduce at the present juncture:-

(1) Abolition of the Arms Act.

(2) Formation of an Indian Volunteer Corps.

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not perm premeditated at all. Their voyage to Canada, from which they were driven back, their repatriation at the expense of the Government of India, the special arrangements made at the place of their arrival to send them to the Punjab--all these, we believe created in their ignorant minds an unnecessary apprehensions. If, under such circumstances, sympathetic and cool-headed Indian officers had been sent to deal with them, the affray might have been avoided altogether. Instead of that, the Government sent an officer employed empowered to carry out the provisions of Ordina Ordinance No.5 of 1914. He called in the military and the police, and with their help prevented the Punjabees who were already frightened, from proceeding on the Calcutta road. This, we believe (sd rcviyrf yrmd) has excited them to violence. But they did not grwo wild at once, for they went t the station with calmness of mind, followed by the troops and the police. Some cause for provocation must have occurred after their return to the station and before Mr. Donald called for the leader to explain the situation to him, or they might have got excited under the apprehension that the officers who brought them back to the station night xx might do harm to their leader. We are, therefore, of opinion that the cause of the riot is the unnecessary alarm of the Indians and the precipitancy of the authorities. The fault lies chiefly with the authorities for they failed to deal with the Indians in a persuasive manner. But the offenders cannot escape punishment and it is far from our intenstion that they should ix be let off.

39- The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 1st October, refers to the suggestion of the MAHRATTA? that as in England the Government might release Indian political prisoners in view of the manifestation in India of a great desire for the unity of the British Empire and hopes that the Government will take the suggestion up and give full rights of citizenship to their political offenders.

Political Prisoners.

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SUMMARY

Para 44.

Pranks of EMDEN.

The Bombardment of Madras.

A brief account of the bombardment and the happenings ~~xx~~ on the subsequent day is found in the following issue of the paper:

Mukhabir-i-Dekhan - 30th September 1914.

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45. The MUKHBIR-i-DAKHAN, of the 30th September, has a letter from a correspondent which is to the following effect:- As ten crores of Mussalmans without an exception are spending their days with ease and comfort in the peace and tranquility established under the shadow of the British Government, the concomitant result of their loyalty is that they should regard no other Power but the British Government as deserving of exercising a suzerainty over the and of having a claim for their love.

Loyalty to British Government.

The treatment accorded by Germany upto this time to Turkey the high-handedness shown by Austria in obtaining the Turkish Provinces of Herzegovina and Bosnia and the detestation earned by Austria against herself in the Mussalman world by giving worthless wooden and paper cartridges and materials to Turkey during the late Balkan crisis, are such as cannot be removed from the mind of any true Mussalman until his death.

The Mussalmans of India are fortunate because they are under the shadow of such a magnificent and mighty empire such as has no equal in the world and one that has granted religious toleration. No other empire grants either such freedom to its subjects or such tranquility. Just as much religious toleration is given to us by the Government's laws, so too is muchfreedom granted by our relion to us to assis towards the continuance and stability o the Government and to be obedient to its laws.

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This being the case, it ought to be the duty of every thoughtful and learned man in India to infuse fresh life into the loyalty of the people in the sphere of his influence.

The correspondent adds that in every nook and corner of India and in every Native State, practical proofs of loyalty. concer concord and sincerity are being given in the shape of men and money. High His Highness the Nizam has acted likewise. He has offered 60 lakhs -- a magnificent offer. Many meetings in connection with the Imperial Relief Fund have already been held and the work is proceeding with full enthusiasm and great interest is being taken in the collection of subscriptions towards the fund.

The correspondent proceeds to observe that when this is the case branches of the fund should be established in every district of Hyderabad under the presidency of the Chief District officer and under the patronage of other local authorities and its work should be proceeded with as fast as of other effectively as possible with vigorous endeavours to excite feelings of loyalty.

The Khatib (sermon preacher), Muvazun (One who calls to prayers) Inamdar and Qazi and Mohtasib (accountant) should direct their special attention to making arrangements for offering prayers in mosques for success to the British arms against their enemies. The Hindu Pujaris and temple Jagirdars should pray in their temples for their British Government in accordance with thei religious beliefs.

Attempts should also be made through influential men to impress on the minds of the common people that they should be sincerely loyal and self sacrificing to the British Government in return for the safety and comfort they enjoy. They should note that the honour of each individula subject is bound up with the preservation of the well-being of the Government.

There is no fear for our British Government. Indian subject ought to remain entirely satisfied in this respect. The extent

of Germany is nothing in comparison with our wide British Empire., inclusive of colonies. Neither can Germany cope with the British Government. Howbeit it is the duty of the subjects not only to convince Government of their sincere loyalty but also to help it ungrudgingly with person and property as far as possible.

VI. NATIVE STATES.

50. The INDIAN, of the 2nd October, writes:- No Government should think that it has done its duty merely preventing strife and administering justice. In these times when living has become so difficult, it is as much the duty of the Government to make all possible efforts to improve existing sources of living and creates new ones. Some Governments have discharged this latter duty f of their own accord, some others have done so in the representation of the people and some are not able to do it even if the people press them for it. Though it is not possible to say under which of these three classes our Government comes, it can be said to fall under all the three. In this connection we note with satisfaction that some of the Native States have realised this duty fully and are trying their best to do justice to it. Mysore is one such, making genuine effects to discharge this duty. The speech delivered by Mr. Visvesvarayya, the Diwan, at the last session of the Mysore representative Assembly clearly indicates what reforms have already been introduced in that State in this direction and what further reforms are expected to be introduced. Certain jealous Anglo-Indian newspapers used to critise the reforms introduced from time to time in the Native States of Baroda and Mysore. These papers are awfully provoked when Nativ States can well afford to be the guides in this matter for our Government to follow. As the aspirations and ancient traditions of the Indians are well known to Native Princes, they are able to know what reforms will be beneficial to the people and strive

Reforms in Native States.

~~xx xxx~~ to introduce the same. If the Engl~~l~~ish Government will appreciate the spirit in which these reforms are introduced and tries to improve the condition of their subjects in the mann same or even a better way, it will add much to its ~~xx~~ credit.

SUMMARY

(Para 54).

On EMDEN.

Emden at Pondicherry - Swadesamitran, 30th Sept. 1914, 1st Oct. 1914.

(Para 55.)

Emden Again -- Swadesamitran 1st October '14.

(Para 56)

~~Rxx~~ Pranks of Emden --Muslim Mitran - 1st Oct1914.

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58. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 3rd October, observes:- In the course of a speech delivered by His Highness the Aga Khan, at a meeting held in London, he is said to have expressed his satisfaction at the Indian troops having been sent to the front in this war and he offered to go to the front himself as an interpreter, if not as an ordinary sepoy. We hope the Government will accede to his wishes of High His Highness, as it will give immense satisfaction to the Indians. "Germany has long been posing to be the friend of the Muhammadans; but her conduct in this war and the atrocities committed by her will shake the faith of any one in her." So stated His Highness. This shows that he wants Turkey to stand on the side of the British and not to lean towards Germany He added that the Indians were prepared to sed their last drop of blood in this war for the sake of the British and that they would not have done it in vain if this sacrifice on their part, results in bringing about greater union among themselves and greater affinity between India and Britain. This view is shared by all the people in India, high and low. Even the British now realise this feeling of the Indians and admire it .

Indians in the European war.

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SUMMARY

(Para 59)

On EMDEN.

The Emden	--	Swadesamitran, 5th October 1914
The Emden	--	Andhraphandrika, 1st October 1914
The Emden	--	The Hitakarini, 27th September 1914
The Emden	--	The Kistnapatrika, 3rd October 1914
The Emden	--	The Kerala Patrika, 3rd October 1914
The Emden	--	

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England and India.

64. The SASILEKHA, of the 6th October reports Mrs. Besant to have written to some paper thus:- If India is incorporated in the British Empire, the latter will be altogether safe. If England on the other hand slights India, the magnificence of the English Empire will suffer. India should not be governed with the power of the sword. The Colonies are at present treating India with scant respect. The Colonists do not allow the Indians to settle themselves in the Colonies. Again English rule has not fully satisfied with the Indians. The people of India are not wild beasts. They have been civilized for thousands of years. There are 30 crores of people in India. Many of them are valiant. It is no exaggeration to say that such valiant men are found in no other country. The Indians have become united, and being conscious of their power, ask for self-government such as that obtaining in the Colonies. As the Colonists are annoying the Indians, the latter are aggrieved and have become united. If this annoyance is not put an end to the Indians will grow discontented and restless. The affinity between India and other Asiatic countries will become strong, and the harmonious relationship between India and Europe will suffer. Is there no means of avoiding it? There is. The Europeans should treat the Asiatics with regard. They should be granted the power to govern themselves and the privilege to go to the Colonies and to settle themselves there. There

There ought to be no differences between them and the Europeans. The first step in self-government is the establishment of village Panchayats. The non-official members in the various Legislative Councils should all be men elected by the people. There should be no distinction made between the educated Indians and the Europeans. The higher appointments now given only to Europeans should be given to the Indians also without objection. All the examinations now conducted in England should be conducted in India also simultaneously. Civil and Military offices should be conferred on Indians who have passed high examinations. Such Indians may be ordered to live in England and the Europeans, in India, for three years, to understand the customs and manners of one another. It must be enacted after sometime that all the members of the Vie Vice-regal Legislative Council should be men elected by the people. It ought to be a national Parlisment. There must be an Imperial Council, as in the Colonies, containing representatives from various parts of India. Just as the Indians are boycotted in the Colonies, the Colonists should be boycotted by the Indians. A law should be passed forbidding imports from the Colonies. If the Colonists mend their conduct, such restrictions may be removed.

Sir George Birdwood.

65. The SASILEKHA, of the 6th October, represents Sir George Birdwood to have written thus:- India will not be fit for self-government for a century or two to come. In the meantime Indians should be trained for it. Their education should be left in their own hands. The offices of Judges and Magistrates should be conferred on the Indians only. The Hindus and the Muhammadans are quite competent to discharge these duties well. High Military offices should be conferred on Kshatriyas and the scions of Great States. They must be given military education. The Brahmans should be given the authority which Manu gave them formerly. If

the Code of Manu is ignored, India will be spoiled altogether. India and England should be related to each other closely.

It is not possible for anybody to describe the good that the English Empire has derived from India. It is through her relationship with India that England is so very prosperous and honourable . It is due to India that we possess so many warships, and that our sea-borne trade has assumed immense proportion. The prosperity of London may be ascribed to the prosperity of India. The prosperity of every shop in England reminds one of India's auspicious name. Gold flows from India into London in a stream through our trade. It is by means of this gold that we were enabled to capture Napoeleon Buonaparte and imprision him in St. Helena in the South Atlantic like a Bengal tiger in a cage. If this is to be dwelt upon at length it will fill a volume.

The Andhrapatrika, of the 8th October, reports a conversation with Sir George Birdwood, in the course of which he gives expression to the very same sentiments as described above.

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For the week ending 17th October1914.

No.42 of 1914.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

(The return of Komagata Maru)

7. The Cochin Argus, for the week ending 10th October) (has the following:- "The authori) (ies do not see)

The return of Komagata Maru.

8. The Indian Patriot, of the 16th October, observes:- Lord Hardinge's voice has never been heard in times of stress but that it has calmed excitement and stimulated hope. And in the unfortunate Budge Budge affair, that voice has been heard again to the same purpose. ..... In the meanwhile a general proclamation ought to be made that those who are hiding will not be locked up, if arrested, provided they can give sufficient security to be

present before any court of enquiry. It is unfortunate that the riot should have occurred; it is very unfortunate that where garden parties and public addresses ought to have awaited the gallant men, some official blundering should have set up special trains and armed troops and ~~a~~ dangle over them the order restraining liberty of movement. There has been a most regrettable feeling in India over this riot, and Lord Hardinge has most opportunely issued the order for a committee."

The Hospital Ship MADRAS.

9. The NEW INDIA, of the 13th October, observes:- "Once more we draw attention to the 'recruiting' for the Hospital Ship MADRAS, the ~~fig~~ gift of the Presidency for the helping of Indian wounded. There is a very strong rumour, which we hope to see proved false by the event, that Indian medical students are not being largely selected for service on her. .... As we pointed out the other day, Indian doctors have been very graciously treated as regards the Staff, and, even as regards the posts of Assistant Surgeons, the most that is hoped for is that they may have half the appointments. Surely the Indian Medical students, at least might be fully utilised. "

~~41T The SHAMS-ul-AKHBAR, of the 5th Oc~~

VERNACULAR PAPERS

I. FOREIGN POLITICS

A golden opportunity for India.

41. The SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, of the 5th October, writes:- The present war has been brought about by the German allies if not by Germany herself and the world is well aware of the endeavours the Germans made to advance it. By such procedure poor Germany has cut her ow throat owing to the instigation of her ally. She was under the impression that she could destroy France in a single onslaught, could subsequently over-power the British Naval power superiority and could thus make herself a powerful element in

the west. But events have proved that she was wrong in her supposition that she could never succeed in her attempts and that she will rather suffer losses in many ways not only in men and money but also in trade. This will weaken her in Europe at the outset of the war the British and the French began to stop German trade in their respective countries and to take it in their own hands by sett establishing factories. Japan joined them in this respect All these things show that in future the German trade will be extinguished.

The paper in this connection observes that there is no reason why India should ~~s~~ let pass this golden opportunity, why it should not take part in this trade-movement. No better opportunity for gain could be obtained in It would be foolish on the part of the Indians to lose the opportunity and leave this unexpected boon in the hands of Japan. If Indians cannot undertake world-wide trade transaction now they must at least try to see that India is rendered free from any need of foreign articles and that all the requisite articles are obtained in this country alone.

Indian warriors in Europe.

42. The SHAMS-ul-AKHBAR, of the 5th October, rejoices to hear of the landing of the Indian expeditionary force in France and says that Britains were really not in need of the Indian warriors and yet the reason whey the latter were sent was that the Britains did not wish to see loyal Indians disappointed in this respect on such an occasion. The paper congratulates the Indian expeditionary force on its landing in France and assures it that India will render them every aid.

It adds that an English ~~apx~~ paper writing of the arrival of the force, says, that after the war, Indians will be granted honourable posts in Councils the paper replies that we never entertained such an idea nor do we now do so. We are not given avarice. We can get Council appointments from time to time as

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as we are already fit for them.

44. Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 6th October, quotes the follow ing article from the HAMDARD:- There was a rumour afloat in India that the Indian troops, without being sent to the front, had been lande in Egypt as the general situation of the country had been getting critical. As the Egyptian papers are generally withheld nowadays and those that were received from Turkey and Egypt, did not contai any information, so there was nothing to corroborate the rumour. But the NEAR EAST received from home writes, on the authority of the EGYPTIAN GAZETTE, of the 21st August, thus:- We have ebeen informed by British Military officers that there is no use in keeping secret the news we get as regard the troops arriving in Egypt from India. So we publish the following authenticated news that nearly forty thousand troops, in which there are some Engli and some Indians, are about to come to Egypt. Details are not known but the camel corps of Bikanir, forming a part of the Imperial Service Troops and placed by the Maharaja of Bikanir at the disposal of the Emperor, will be among them. All these troops will be landed at Alexandria as there are objections as regards their landing at Suez or Port Said. The first objection is that there is no suitable place in either of these ports for the purpose; the second is the latter ports are mentioned in the international treaty concerning the Suez Canal . The question as to neutrality cannot arise if they are landed at Alexandria.

Indian troops in Egypt.

It is hoped half the number will remain in Alexandria and the other half in Heliopolis. Almost all the European regiments are under the orders to be ready to proceed to to the front when necessary. But they have not yet received final orders to start. It is believed these troops will not leave until an equal number of others take their place. The troops arriving first will consist of Staff officers, Engineers and Pioneer regiments whose duty it will be to arrange for camps, etc., for the remaining troops.

45. The Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 6th October, has another extract from the HAMDARD which runs thus:- After it has been proved that the Indian troops will be landed in Egypt, the question is whether the Indian expeditionary force, about which mention was made in England, will be charged with the duty of guarding Egypt or whether it will be required to proceed to the front. The EGYPTIA[N] GAZETTE spoke of only forty thousand men, but, up to that time, the troops had not started from India, and the wording of the paper did not disclose whether forty thousand men would be from those who are proceeding to the front or whether other troops will be called for form from India. The paper proceeds to observe that the force from India probably amounts to seventy thousand. So, if forty thousand are deducted from them, only thirty thousand will remain. Even these will be withheld if the British troops in Egypt have to proceed to the front. If the Indian force had been landed at Marseilles, a wekk or more would have, by this time elapsed since their arrival in the field. We can, in the absence of any news, conclude that these troops have not yet reached their destination and probably the whole force has been landed in Egypt However circumstances disclose that the news of the landing of the Indian force in France will be received shortly.

What has become of the troops from India?

51. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 9th October, says that a German paper has this news that at this juncture the Mussalmans of India are inimically disposed towards the British Government. The JARIDAH observes that the news is entirely false and baseless. and that the German paper seems to have been deluded by phantoms of fancy in this respect. The following is the text of which what the German paper said:- "Deep feelings of revolution exist amongst the Mussalmans of India against England owing to which riots have occurred in some places but have been suppressed with difficulty.

A German calumny against the Indian Mussalmans.

Turkish emissaries are travelling all over the country and are accorded with enthusiastic welcome everywhere. The Indian Government is unable to carry out the orders from London directing the despatch of British Regiment to Egypt, because all the armed forces are required for India urgently. The Viceroy has returned from his summer residence to Calcutta where he accords daily interviews to the Commander-in-Chief."

The European war and the Mussalmans of India.

56. The daily SHAMS-ul-AKHBAR, of the October 9th writes that a few days ago Reuter informed us that a German paper had written that the Mussalmans of India are agitating against the British Government. It is not understood on what foundation these idle tales are based. If it is a fact that the Germans are naturally disposed to spread such ground-less tales against their adversaries, then we cannot blame Germany because it is a part of her custom, nay it is to her an as an incurable disease. It seems that the foolish editor of the German paper is addicted to drinkiing, and under the influence of intoxication gives vent to what occurs to his mind. This the reason that he says:-

"Mussalmans in India are agitating against the Government; riots have occurred in some places, in the suppression of which the British Government have experienced a great difficulty; Turkish spies are everywhere in India, and they are accorded an enthusiastic reception by Indian Muhammadan associations; the Government of India could not carry out the London order directing the despatch of British troops in India to the front on the ground that they are urgently needed to suppress riots now in India; they can neither be sent to London nor to Egypt. His Excellency the Viceroy has returned from Simla to Calcutta and the present conditions is daily discussed with the Commander-in-chief.

No doubt the Germans with that sedition should spread in India, and that Mussalmans should rise against the British Government. But had the German editor known the essence of the Indian Mussalman devotion, he would not have made such absurd statements. He must note that the loyal Indian Mussalmans have not only declared their devotion to the British Government but have also prayed to God in all their mosques and monastries for British success, that they are pouring forth from their pockets vast sums of money towards the war funds, that mayny of them have already joined the British armies, that the Indian Mussalman Princes and Chiefs have placed all their resources at the disposal of the British Government to be utilised at the time of war, that the Mussalmans have held everywhere brilliant meetin s wherein enthusiastic speeches have been delivered expressive of loyalty, and that there is not a single Mussalman in whose heart there is even the slightest hatred against the British Government. As to the Turkish spies , the German editor must note that they are probably not Turks but are Germans whom the Mussalmans do not wish to see even on the sacred soil of India, let alone any wish to accord them reception and hospitable treatment. When Germany made an atte attempt to bring the Turks in the war, the Indian Mussalmans could not remain quiet; they became restless and shouted out:- "Turkey should not join the belligerents but should remain strictly neutra It is the fact that a Turkish paper JEHAN-i-ISLAM has some articles which savoured of German friendship, but our contemporary the MADRAS TIMES is right in saying that the "JEHAN-i-ISLAM is a petty paper of Turkey. It is not a guarantee of the intentions of the Turks nor is it their advocate and so it cannot exercise its influence over them.

"The relations between Britain and the Ottoman Government are deep founded and are being strengthened day by day. The Britis and the French had sided with the Turks during the Russo-Turkish

war and had shed their blood on the Crimean field. The Turks cannot forget this valuable aid and hence the Indian Mussalmans can entertain no fears of the Turks laying their hands on the sword for the Germans, during the present European bloodshed.

"The Mussalmans of India have in the present crisis proved how devoted they are to the British Government. They can never be expected to become disloyal and treacherous as the nobility of their mind would not allow them to incline towards such an act, nor has their sacred religion taught them so to act."

The Indian Volunteers.

58. The WEEKLY SHAMS-ul-AKHBAR, of the 12th October, comments on the war and says that the results that are likely to happen from the war are now getting plainly visible. At the outset when the English and French military arrangements were incomplete there was only Belgium to face. Therefore the Germans found a good opportunity and managed to remove the "barriar stone" Belgium in their path of advance after great sacrifice and entered French. Paris even had to adopt defensive measures. Suddenly the tables were turbed. The French and British forces appeared on the scene fully prepared to oppose them. Then they (the Germans) suffered repulses and had to retreat as far as the Aisne. We have often been told the German hordes were cut down like sheep.

We have already said that the brave Indian troops have proceeded to exterminate the Germans, and they will now be creating havoc in the German lines. In addition to these troops reported of expressions of loyalty are being received from every corner of the British Empire. Some are sending money and some men. Among these countries who have such honour, is included India as well.

Indian bravery is worthy of becoming proverbial and we are priding ourselves on the fact that we belong to the sacred land which is respected by the world and to capture which the Russian Monarchs have always entertained a wish.

History shows what sort of mighty and powerful men were reared in its bosom, and what sort of battles were fought therei Sons of tigers eventually become tigers. When we heard of the highhandedness of tyrants we could not remain quiet and so became restless and petitioned our kind Government to give us an opportunity to show our latent valour in its true light. Our request was granted and a large body of our men was sent to Europe.

The paper here refers to the notice of the Adjutant, 86 C. Infantry Regiment, which, it says was published in its (daily) issue of some days back calling for applications from men desirous of getting themselves enlisted with the remark that "we consider that no better opportunity for the declaration of sincerety and devotion to the British Government could be obtained."And it asks its countrymen to come forward and exhibit their love and devotion to the British Government in a practica manner and thus prove to the world that India is second to none in this respect.

59. The Weekly SHAMS-ul-AKHBAR, of the 12th October, has an item in which it says that the brave Indian sepoys were trained by and served under famous and efficient British Commanders who have often praised their bravery. Lord Clive and had full reliance on the bravery of the Indian sepoys during any crisis. Lord Wellington, a famous Commander-in-Chief was also priding himself on his Indian sepoys owing to which Nepoleon Bounaparte contemptuously gave him the title of "Commander-in-Chief of the Sepoys". Lord Roberts in his work "41 years in India" does justice to the bravery of the Indian sepoys by expressing his brilliant opinion on the excellent qualities of the Indian Sepoys Lord Wolseley, another hero on the Victorian regime, had, on the Welby Commission of 1898, remarked with reference to the Sepoys that they were nothing in comparison to European enemies. This irritated Lord Roberts who gave such a cutting answer to Wolseley as obliged the

The Indian sepoys.

withdraw his remarks.

During the Boxer insurrection of China the German Commander-in-Chief after testing and reviewing the Indian sepoys, decided that the Indian sepoys are among the best sepoys in the world.

The Indian army.

67. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 15th October, on the Indian army sent to the front rejoices to remark that as a matter from for pride and for emulation a sepoy can expect to find no better opportunity than the one in which in obedience to the commands of his mater and King, he has with ardour and exultation for victory, to face and attack the enemy, and that Indians have been for a long time eager to proceed beyond the seas and show their skill and bravery and that when they proceeded, certain English papers while praising them encouraged them thus:- When ever affairs with Germany are settled it will be our duty to have regard to the fact that Indians join our Councils to a greater extent." Certainly their promises will be fulfilled; but it should be noted that the Indians are taking part not on account of any desire or greed but on account of loyalty and with a view to protect the empire. They heartily wish that His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Allies may be victorious. They know perfectly well that the safety of England spells in fact the safety of India.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

Disloyalty.

71. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 13th October, refers to the case in which two boys were fined at Ambur for applying the terms ENGLISH AND GERMAN to their respective marbles while playing at them, and says:- We of course praise the Madras Police force for the interest they evince in safeguarding the rights of the

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British Government, but we cannot congratulate the overzealous constable who arrested them forgetting that they were only young boys. The stability of the British Government will surely not suffer by the meaningless talk of two boys.

The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 15th October, contains a note in which it says that the correspondent who communicated the above story to the HINDU has contradicted it subsequently.

(k) General.

A serious riot in Calcutta.

82. Adverting to the riot of the passengers who arrived by the Komagata Maru, the Lokopakari of the 5th October, writes:-

Though the Sikhs, who arrived by the steamer KOMAGATA MARU, were smarting under a feeling of disappointment at their having been insulted by the Canadian Government, they could not have intended to create a riot as soon as they landed in India. There are no seditionists among them. So, the action of the authorities in having met them on board the steamer and offered to send them by train direct to Punjab might have provoked them a little. The Augerities could have left them to themselves, when they found that they would not act according to their directions. Perhaps it is the compulsion of the authorities that has made these Sikhs suspect that they might be maltreated. The majority of them were illiterate people, and considering the fact that they were just then about to enter the land of their birth, after a long and arduous journey to Japan and Canada, the conduct of the authorities in trying to force their movements with the aid of the Police would surely have been taken by them to be an insult. It is regrettable that it did not strike the officials that they could have taken the popular leaders into their confidence to prevail upon these Sikhs to act according to their wishes. On the whole, this riot is evidently due to the want of patiennce

on the part of the authorities and the ignorance of the people. Full details regarding this occurrence have not yet been published officially and yet the Indian Daily News of Calcutta suggests that these Sikhs should be deported immediately. It is really strange that this paper does not see that the carrying out of its suggestion would wound the feelings of the people of this country who have now come forward with one mind to sacrifice their all for the sake of the British Government during this war. We are of opinion that there is no seditious basis for this riot. It is an unhappy event caused by want of patience and forethought and the whole of India regrets for it.

In commenting upon the same subject, the INDIAN, of the 7th October, observes:- The PIONEER of Calcutta finds fault with the Sikhs who were responsible for this riot. This paper always used to find fault with the Indians and oppose every measure calculated to benefit them. It does not strike this paper that there was no reason for these Sikhs to attack the police and the military wantonly and rudely. It may be that some one had informed them beforehand that the police and the military would fire on them, if they did not obey their orders and they could have decide d believed it too. Anyhow we are of opinion that the Police and the Military were not justified in having compelled these Sikhs to act according to their orders, and prevented them from going to Calcutta direct. Why should the authorities suspect the loyalty of the Indians at this juncture? We wish very much that Lord Carmichael had taken the popular leaders into his confidence in this matter. If he hadplaced half as much confidence in the popular leaders as in the officials, the lives of several police officers and the Punjabees which have been lost in this riot could have been saved. We hope this affair will stop with this and that those who have been arrested would be sent home without being teased.

84. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 9th October, writes:- A correspondent of the HINDU writes to that paper that two youths in Ambur who were playing marbles, were arrested by the police as being disloyal to the Government on account of their playfully dubbing their strokes as German and English, the former eventuall proving to be the stronger of the two and that these were even convicted by the Sub-Magistrate of the place and fines. We are really surprised at the hasty conclusion of the Magistrate that the stability of the British Empire will be affected by two youths indulging in silly talk. What idea can these youths have of loyalty?

A curious incident in the North Arcot District.

89. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 7th October, represents the PIONEER to have written thus:- "The Canadians have done well in not admitting the Indians into their country. These anarchists have honoured the Government suitably for bringing them back to India at their expense. Some of these anarchists are imbued with the teachings of the Nihilists." The paper then comments as fo follows:- It is the bisj business of the PIONEER to revile the Indians without investigation. There might be some strong reasons for the repatriated Indians to have haughtily and fearlessly shot the Police with revolvers, or some suspicion might have instigated them. It is the malice of the PIONEER that has incided incited it to level groundless charges against the Indians. While the Budge Budge incident is under the investigation of the Government, may the PIONEER write an article to prejudice the minds of the authorities against the Sikhs?

The Budge Budge incident.

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90. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 7th October, ~~/~~ says:- The German imports of India have stopped on account of the war. The Indians should endeavour to manufacture locally the things hitherto imported from Germany. If with the money of the capitalists, the Government arrange for suitable workmen and to see to the carrying on of profitable business the Indians will eventually be able to learn the various industries and to trade on their own account. If the Government do not help the factory owners like this, India, which is now in an infact stage, can never rise to eminence. We request that they will therefore help the Swadeshi traders in every way.

The Swadeshi.

93. The MUKHBIR-i-DAKHAN of the 7th October, writes ~~h~~ in its leader as follows:- Since the British Government declared war on Germany, its subjects of every religion and class of people have decided held at hundreds of places in India meetings to express loyalty. British India as ~~a~~ well as the Native States have given practical proofs of their loyalty and self-sacrifice. There are several such instances where many Indians have expresse their readiness to go to the battle-field with their sons in aid of the Crown and Throne. Thousands of Indians have subscribed lakhs of rupees towards the Relief fund. The Native Stateshave placed all the resources at the disposal of Government. His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad besides contributing 2 lakhs to the relief fund and 60 lakhs to meet the expenses of the war, has offered his forces for the service of Government. The Mysore Government has offered 52 lakhs.

The PIONEER and the Indian loyalty.

We also know that many who prefer seclusion and recluses have also concerted measures to assist Government. Likewise, the Indian ladies have taken a great interest in collecting the requisites both for the war and the hospitals. And no one can attri-

attribute the cause of this their action to any compulsion by Government. The Nationalists and Moderate politicians also have with united voice directed the Indians to show their loyalty to and sympathise with the Government. His Highness Sir Agha Khan has stated in plain terms that the Government has been wise in sending 70,000 Indian troops to the battle-field. If necessary, India can send 700,000 more troops and if even this is insufficient, then, 7,000,000 against the enemies of Britain. These acts are such as no sensible man can have reason to suspect. His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India, presented these facts before Parliament and thereon all the British statesmen expressed their confidence and approval. Moreover, a Member of Parliament, being overpowered by joy, proposed that a copy of this inspiring message of the Viceroy might be sent to the Kaiser of Germany. Almost all British and French newspapers published articles praising the loyalty of India. And even His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Secretary of State for India as weel well- expressed their pleasure and at this the Indians became extremely joyful. The London TIMES also expressed a good opinion as regards the Indians. But it is regrettable that the semi-official newspaper of Allahabad, the PIONEER, has, with considerable short-sightedness, made, at this critical moment, very disgraceful and poisonous attacks on the loyalty of the Indians. It says:- "The loyalty of Indians is artificial. The expressions of devotion and self-sacrifice are due to affectation and pretence and are not based on truth." It also writes:- "The Indian force is nothing as compared with English force. And had it been equal to the English force, Englishmen would not have remained in India."

These are very heart-rending remarks to which the attention of Government should be directed, for the remarks are quite likely to wound the feelings of lakhs of Indians. We do agree that the words of a single Anglo-Indian paper can affect nothing when statesmen and Ministers of the British Government and His Majesty

have expressed their pleasure with the Indians. From this it is inferred that the PIONEER has great enmity against the Indians. It does not wish that they should be iny way benefited by this their loyalty. It fears that enlightened men and the Ministers of the BritishGovernment may begint to appreciate the merits of the Indians more and grant such rights to them as would place them on equal footing with Anglo-Indians. When this comes to pass, the PIONEER will not escape scot-free after its uncomely charges.

New Zealand has xx become envious of the Indian loyalty. Reuter has just given this joyful piece of news that when the Indian troops set their feet on the French soil the inhabitants of the place, being overpowered by joy, shouted "Hurrahs." The French and English ladies showered flowrs from the upper stories and the passers-by were running forward and were pinning flowers on the coats of the Indian warriors. The European newspapers have very warmly welcomed the Indian troops. Likewise, other Anglo-Indian newspapers have acknowledged the loyalty of the Indians. The TIMES OF INDIA also has opined that even though India had not sent a single sepoy to the field or had not taken any part in the expenses of war, yet it would have been considered as deserving of praise. It can boast very highly of the fact that it exerted itself to avoid involving the Government in any anxiety whatever.

The STATESMAN has much criticised the PIONEER's mischievous attacks. It is more pleasant to note that even an unkind Anglo-Indian paper like the ENGLISHMAN writes the truth thus:- "When we find that the whole of India is in every way prepared and uni untied to render aid to Government at this crisis, our longstanding views have been entirely enrou uprooted. On no previous occasion have the ideas to aid the King been so firm and strong. It should be declared that the readiness exhibtied by our colonies seems to be nothing as compared with the enthusiastic sympathy shown by each and every class of Indians. All the religious susceptibilities appear to have disappeared before this flood of loyalty.

The ~~F~~ love for the Crown and Throne seems to have superseded them. This fact has astonished the world, ~~Ø~~ etc."

The MUKHBIR says that the strong and encouraging remarks of the ENGLISHMAN deserves the praise of India. The paper hopes that the article of the Englishman will set the PIONEER right, and that the PIONEER will repent.

The PIONEER on the Indian Loyalty.

94. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR? of the 9th October in refutation of the remarks of the PIONEER on the loyalty of India, says:- The PIONEER represents that our loyalty is artificial and our devotion and self-sacrifice are due to the affection and thus views us with scorn. This is indeed regrettable. Had it removed its biassed spectacles from its eyes and then looked at us it would have found us remedy withour lives and properties to face the enemies of the Crown in a Practical way.

It proceeds to observe that the Indians have sent nearly one hundred thousand men to the battle-field beyond the seas, that they have undertaken to defray the expenses of the Indian army and have contributed thousands of rupees towards the Relief Fund; these are the same Indians as to whose Loyalty His Majesty the King-Emperor, Mr.Asquith, the Prime Minister Lord Crewe, the Secretary of State for India Lord Curzon and Lord Hardinge and the members of the Parliament have, with much pleasure, declared that the Indians are as "a precious property and worthy of affording us pride;" these are the same Indians in whose name the King-Emperor sent a message to the following affect: "Nothing has so much affected us as the outpour of feelings of loyalty and self-sacrifice exhibited by our subjects in India, and by the Tributary States and Ruling Chiefs towards the British Throne;" these are the same Indians speaking about whom on the 4th August Mr. Asquith referred to India not a s a subordinate State but as a possession beyond the seas. In spite of all this we do not know

why the biassed Anglo-Indian paper is making the authorities g~~o~~row suspicious against us.

In its issue of the 24th September, the PIONEER writes that "The English-speaking Bengalees, Mahrattas, and the Sikhs, etc., know full well that if the British troops are withdrawn and the British Raj is upset by any sedition or attack the records of Law Courts which are the main source of advantage to them will be destroyed and so they will the first loser.

"No doubt these persons are loyal and so long as there is hope of success to the Allies the whole of India will remain loyal but if our army is defeated and if our empire gets entangled in danger then, will India remain loyal? Even if this be the case there would be sufficient time to take more troops from here. In the meantime we must remain prepared in India as well. The persons who were supposed to be aggrieved, reasonably or unreasonably, on account of unjust treatment by a foreign Government are not nowhere. The Sikhs especially are under the impression that if they do not render aid, England will sustain defeat. This is the time to appraise the Sikhs that England has added to the honour of the Sikhs and other Indian troops by permitting them to fight shoulder to shoulder in the European war. All of us know that the Sikhs army is as brave and loyal as the Boers of Pretoria who were loyal until they found that they could purchase and sell the empire. The Bengal army was also loyal until the time when it was pointed out to it that the Russian was had made England's condition weak."

The JARIDAH says that these are the heart-rending remarks of the PIONEER Made to hold the poor Indiansup to blame.

95. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 12th October, writes:- The PIONEER WHICH seems to have taken a loan to write against the Indians had recently made poisonous attacks on the loyalty of the Indians and had thus wounded their hearts. That is to say it has represented that the expressions of wide-spread loyalty

in India were artificial and false. These remarks were refuted wi expressions of dislike. It gives us satisfaction to learn from the ZAMINDAR that the Government have warned the paper. The ZAMINDAR writes:- "We are informed from a reliable source that the members of Government have specially taken the PIONEER to ask in t is respect, and have sent a note if of warning to it from Simla." If this is a fact, the PIONEER will be prohibited from giving vent to such bitter remarks in future and the warning will prove deterrent.

A warning to the PIONEER.

98. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR of October, has the following Verse:-

'Why should we not be fond of the British Government?'

"Oh ! God ! Keep safe the British Government.

"May we serve, with heart and soul, the British Government

"Why should we not be proud of thee,O ! British Government

"When riches of seven climes means love for the British Government

"May we serve, with heart and soul, the British Government.

"Thy prestige and dignity, power and authority, honour and glory

"May such be daily increasing till the judgment day, Oh ! British Government

"May fortune be under the command of George V.

"May they honour and dignity be daily increasing, Oh ! British Government !

"May pain not come, may comfort be for ever to the British Government

"May trouble be never to the British Government.

"May The enemies' faces will, one day, be darkened.

"Thy fate will one day shine like the new moon, Oh ! British Government.

"One day the foes wi l be affaced from the world.

"One day thou wilst surely become famous, Oh ! British Government.

To thy enemies, instead of victories

"By the grace of God, give defeats after defeats, Oh ! British Government.

"May the enemies be vanquished on the battle field.

"May there be to thee speedy victory, Oh ! British Govern- Government

"Oh ! Khaki (Poet) what more can be prayed for to God

"Than a wish for victory to the British Government."

III. LEGISLATION.

The Press Act.

99. The SASILEKHA, of the 9th October, says:- There appears to be a great defect in the operation of the Press Act. It is not proper to demand security from the proprietor of a printing press or a newspaper from the very beginning. Permission must first be granted to him to start work. If he offends against the Act, the offence must be enquired into, and security demanded. In the absence of such an arrangement, the enactment is an obstacle thrown in the way of men wishing to make a living by opening a printing press or starting a newspaper. An act of Government should not interfere with the choice of a profession. We therefore, hope that the Government will amend the Act accordingly.

The loyalty of India.

109. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 7th October, writes:- The NATION, a leading Liberal paper published in London, is reported to have observed that the present spontaneous outbursts of loyalty in India was a fitting response to the new policy adopted by the Government in India owing to the efforts of Lord Morley. This is quite true. From the time of Lord Morley that has the British began to confide in the Indians and realising that the Indians were civilised and intelligent race, began to conduct the Government on such lines as to bring the acquisition of Swaraj within their easy reach. It is this wise policy of Lord Morley that has

resulted in the Indians identifying themselves with Britain at this juncture and coming forward to sacrifice their all for her sake. We hope that the British papers will continue to be as kind as to the Indians even after the war as they are now.

England and her Mussalmans subject.

111. The MUSLIM MITRAN, of the 8th October, writes:- The German papers are publishing several false news about Britain and the countries subject to it. The North GERMAN GAZETTE says that the Mussalmans in India are rebelling against the authority of the British Gove nment, that the influence of Turkey is felt through out India and that the Viceroy is hiding himself in Simla on account of the hostile attitude of the Mussalm ns. Why should this German paper publish lies like this? Even if Turkey sides with Germany, the Mussalmans in India will never do anything against the British Government and endanger their own position. The warfare of the Mussalmans in India is identified with that of the British Government.

Three welcome boons to India.

113. Referring to an article published by Sir William Wedderburn in the NEW STATESMAN, a paper published in London, suggesting three reforms in the Indian administration, which would give immense satisfaction to the people of India at the present juncture, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 9th October, says:- If it is true that the British have full confidence in the Indians, it is the duty of Great Britain to introduce these reforms immediately, as it will thereby be giving great satisfaction to the people, withoutherself suffering much loss. The first reform suggested by Sir William Wedderburn is the aboliton of the Arms Act in India. According to the present law, it is only the British subjects that are permitted to possess firearms and not the Indians. It is true that some leading men [illegible]ong the Indians are also granted li[illegible] to possess [illegible] [illegible]ajorit[illegible]

do not enjoy this privilege . Therefore the present rule should be so modified as to give the Indians equal privileges with the British in this matter. The second reform suggested by Sir Willia is that the Indians should be permitted to enrol themselvess as volunteers. This privilege is denied to the Indians now. A Magistrate can prevent an Indian from carrying even a stick. The peopl are therefore not in a position to defend themselves against the attacks of any enemy; because they neither possess firearms, nor have they the necessary training to use them. It is true our troops can protect the country from an invader. Bu if, as has happened now, the majore portion of our troops are sent out of the country to xxx attack a foreign enemy, the troops that remain in the country xxxx xx will not be sufficient for its protection. If, like the EMDEN, several Germans cruisers attack Madras and the Germans enter the city, the people will be in a helpless cond tion. They should, therefore, be not only permitted to possess firearms The people of every country enjoy this privilege. It is only the Indians that do not have it. The thrid reform is that the Indians in the army should have equal chances of promotion to the higher posts in it as the British officers, The Indians in the army are not now given the privilege of leading a contingent and occupying the position of a Captain, Colonel or General. as these posts are reserved only to the British. This is felt to be an indignity by the Indians. It is the opinion of many that, if the Indian sepoys have the prospect of promotion to the higher posts in the army, the loyalty and valour of our Indian troops will shine more brilliantly. The introduction of this reform has all along been postponed only on account of the obstruction of the officials in the India Council.

<u>SUMMARY</u>

Pranks of the EMDEN.

(Para 114).

Pranks of Emden - Hindu Nesan - 1st October 1914

Pranks of Emden - Desabhimani - 3rd October 1914.

Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak on the loyalty of Indians.

116. The HINDU NESAN, of the 10th October, reproduces the substance of the letter written by Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak to the MAHRATTA, assuring the Government of the loyalty of the Indians at this juncture and explaining his own attitude towards Government.

The Indian National Congress.

117. With reference to the question of the election of a President for the fort coming session of the Indian National Congress, the Andhrapatrika, of the 7th October, xxx accuses the Reception Committee at Madras with having departed from the usual practice. Lala Lajput Rai got the majority of votes from the Provincial Committees. The Reception Committee ought to have elected him or referred the matter to the All-India Congress Committee. Instead of that they again corresponded with the Provincial Committees, of which the Berar Provincial Congress Committee has changed its nomination. Mr. Lajput Rai is fit for adorn any responsible assembly as President and it was the duty of the Reception Committee to have elected him, seeing that a majority of the Provincial Committees have voted for him. We hope that at least now the Reception Committee will consider the matter and conduct themselves without being open to objection.

The Indian army.

118. The DESAMATA, of the 7th October, says:- The Gurkhas are a class of warriors who never

The Indian troops.

119. In commenting on the Indian troops in war front, the ANDHRAPXXRX ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 10th October, says:- There is no ground to suppose that the Asiatics are incapable of fighting with the Europeans. Th Sikhs and the Ghurkas fought with Europeans armies in our own country and secured victory for the English.

The Indian troops have not gone to the front now with any selfish motive. They marched there out of gratitude to the Europeans who helped them formerly as arbiters of their destiny. India will not profit by the Indians fighting with the Europeans, but the English are their friends, and they now fight alongside of them to uphold truth and justice, and to proclaim to the world the eminence of the British. By this we do not mean to say that India will derive no advantage at all from this association on the field of battle of the British and the Indian troops. As stated by the LONDON TIMES, India is perhaps to get self-government at the close of the war. The Colonial armies who witness the valour of the Indian troops in the war cannot but speak of them in their countries in terms of praise. The authorities hearing such praise will begin to respect the Indians. We thank authorities thank God for affording us an opportunity to command the respect of the Colonists.

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For the week ending 24th October 1914-

No. 43 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY THE INDIANS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

Fatal assaults on Indians.

2. The following appears in the NEW INDIA of the 23rd October:- " We had occasion some time back to draw the attention of our readers to the constant occurrence of death by ruptured spl-spleen in the N.E. parts of India, especially Assam. But the contagion seems at present to have caught also our western neighbours in Bombay. There a coolie did not do his work properly, and while in a bent attitude, the master beat him with a stick on the stomach. The blow, says His Worship, in his judgment could not have been hard. But Poor Dondhu Balla, the deceased died because according to the Police surgeon, he suffered from a diseased spleen, which was so tender that even a gentle push might

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have ruptured it. We wonder how much this statement is worth. To us, lay people, it does not appear to be of any value. To us the difficulty is how poor Balla was able to do hard work in the docks at all with such a spleen."

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VERNACULAR PAPERS

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Para 24.
(SUMMARY).

The EMDEN - Qaumi Report, -- 2nd October 1914.

"The EMDEN is a thorn in the ocean and is rankling in all eyes" "She is a demon and a thorn on the ocean." "Now time should now be lost She must be destroyed atonce."

II. Home Administration.

(b) Courts.

The Delhi conspirary case.

32. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 19th October, thinks that the punishment inflicted on the accused in the Delhi Conspiracy case is too heavy and adds:- Some years back when India was seething with unrest, the authorities were inflicting severe punishments on political offenders in order to suppress sedition in the country and the Government also acquiesced in it. But now all unrest has disappeared from India, and the Indians are coming forward with genuine enthusiasm for supporting the British Government in this war. A proposal has also been made by Sir William Wedderburn that the Government would do well to pardon all political offenders now. Therefore the infliction of severe punishments upon such offenders at this juncture might wound the feelings of the Indians. The accused in this case are sure to appeal to the High Court; and we hope that this tribunal at least will take into consideration the present condition of the country

and reduced the punishment s inflicted on these people. The Government should also devote some attention to this matter.

The Budge Budge riot.

42. The HINDU NESAN, of the 12th October, says:- The Indian Mirror, of Calcutta, scoffs at the complaint of the Bengalee that none of the leading Sikhs were allowed to approach the passengers on board the K OMAGATAMARU and bring them round by persuasion, and observes that the Bengalee ignores the fact that many Punjabee officials did explain matters to these sikhs and that the latter began to fire at the police in spite of it. It adds that these Sikhs have escaped very lightly and that every one of them deserves to be shot dead. This paper doe s not evidently realise that the Bengalee referred only to the non-official Sikhs. This riot would surely have been prevented if public leaders like Babu Surendranath Banerjee or Babu Mothilal Ghose had been permitted to argue with the Sikhs. Referring to the concluding words of this paper, the HINDU remarks:- "The writer of these words - an Indian - is fit to be in the German army at Belgium." The INDIAN MIRROR is subsidised by the Government of Bengal, whish is paying a large sum of money for its support and also purchasing a considerable number of copies and how else can this paper repay the kindness of the Bnegal Government than by writing this?

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The war and its lesson to India.

58. The YATHARDHAVACHANI, of the 26th September, is of opinion that the present war wich which has paralysed all trade between India and other countries, offers a grand opportunity for the people of India to take active steps to revive many of her old industries and exhorts the popular leaders to lose no time in convening public meetings in difference centres and organizing associations for taking up the work of starting new industris and p improving the old ones at this juncture.

59. The VYSIAMITRAN, of the 5th October, reports a corres-pondent to the NEW STATESMAN, a paper published in London, to have contributed a long article to it under this heading, and publishes the following extracts from the same for the information of its readers.:- "It is now clear that the present war will affect not only the Continent of Europe but the whole world. Whatever my may be the eventual loss or gain to either of the parties engaged in this war, it is quite certain that the map of the world will have to be recast after this war is completed. It is stated by some that England thinks that a great like this will not occur again and that this war will have the effect of doing away with the despotic rule of Germany and Russia, while others say that this war is aimed at protecting small States that the liberty of the people.

India and the War.

Experts who discuss the future of the world, as a result of the present war, ignore the existence of Asia and Africa. It cannot be that Asia, which is now in a state of subjection will continue to be so always. That Russo-Japanesw war has opened the eyes of the Asiatics and this war will open them still wider. Japan and China will hereafter undertake mighty projects. Dis-content and sedition have no doub subsided in India for the last two years. Neverthess, the present state of affairs in India and the way in which India is treated by the British Government do not indicate that all the Indians are fully satisfied with them. This spirit of discontent will not disappear till the people are granted sufficient political privileges. From the mere fact that the Indians are prepared to sacrifice everything for help-ing Britain in this war, it should not be presumed that India has no grievance whatever. India is sure to support England against any other European Power. The only European powers which aim at conquering India are Russia and Germany. The former is hated by the Indians, while the latter has no claim to their lo-

The MUSLIM MITRAN, of the 15th October, reproduces the substance of the above extracts and reports the correspondent referred to above to have also remarked that the aim of the Indians is only the acquisition of self-government under the British and not the driving away of foreigners from India and that therefore the British should devote their special attention to the grant of further privileges to the Indians and the fulfilment of their aspirations.

Indian troops in France.

60. As regards the landing of the Indian troops in France, the Vaisyamitran, of the 8th October says:- The Indian troops had never before this crossed the ocean and fought in the far distant continent of Europe; nor were they allowed to fight with the Europeans. This is the first time that these troops have gone to Europe and are fighting with the British and French against the Germans and Austrians. This is an important feature of this war; and we may confidently believe that this will be noted as an important event in the history of the country. Perhaps, this is a sign that the colour differences will vanish completely and that the Europeans and the Asiatics will live like brethren . As the Indians are always loyal to the King, it goes without saying that they will fight to the end, considering their lives as straw, in order to preserve the dignity and greatness of the British sovereignty.

The MADRAS Hospital ship.

61. Referring to the complaint made in the HINDU by a correspondent that all the offcers in the MADRAS hospital ship are British doctors, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 9th October:writes:- Colonel Giffard is the Superintendent of this ship and among the dece doctors who are accompanying him as his assistants is an Indian Mr. Ganapati Roy. Dr. T.M.Nair, a non-official Indian, has also obtained permission to go with him. This correspondent says that so many European officers need not go and that, though

some of the Indian, doctors wished to gon, none of them was selected. We trust, however, that the Governor and Colonel Giffard will attend to the complaint in the HINDU and send one or two Indian doctors if possible.

The President of the Indian National Congress this year.

63. ~~In publishing~~ Discussing the merits of Lala Lajput Rai and Babu Bhupendranath Basu, for the office of President of the Indian National Congress, to be held at Madras in December next, the VAISYAMITRAN, of the 5th October, thinks that as both of these gentlemen are patriots of a high order, the nomination of either will give equal satisfaction to the people.

The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 9th October, is of opinion that the nomination of Babu Bhupendranath Basu will be preferable at this juncture, as Lala Lajput Rai does not enjoy the confidence of the Muhammadans and it is not desirable that the President of the Congress this year should be one who is favoured only by a particular community, especially when the Hindus and the Muhammadans are working hand in hand for helping the British in this war.

But the INDIAN, of the 15th October, is for the nomination of Lala Lajput Rai on the ground that he is a bold politician and enjoys the confidence of the public, while Babu Bhupendranath Basu is not liked by the progressive party among the Indians and is always doing things in accordance with the wishes of the Government.

The INDIAN of the 17th October, and the LOKOPAKARI, of the 19th October, take exception to the conduct of the members of the Madras Congress Committee who first voted for Lala Lajput Rai and when asked to reconsider their decision, on the ground that there was a tie between that gentleman and Babu Bhupendranath Basu, vee veered round and voted for the latter.

64. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 14th October, represents a Calcutta paper to have stated that an astroleger has presaged that the Congress cannot meet this year on account of various obstacles, and to have advised the leaders of the public to take the warning and to give up their attempts to hold the Congress.

The Congress.

The DESAMATA, of the 14th October, says that this year the selection of President of the Congress will fall on Mr. Bhupendranath Bose or Mr. Lajpat Rai. Either of them is fit to occupy that high position, but Mr. Lajpat Rai is not only a patriot, but has bravely suffered much for the sake of the country. Many therefore wish to see him adorn the Congress this year as its President If the All-Indian National Committee should do the selection impartially the presidentship this year will surely fall on Mr. Lajput Rai.

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For the week ending 31st October 1914.

No.44 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY THE INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(b) Courts.

2. The NEW INDIA of the 29th October, has the following:-

Fatal assaults on Indians.

"When will Magistrates begin to teach men of the brutal type that they must not strike their servants and labourers? If a man struck an English labourer, the blow would be returned, and it is cowardly to hit a man who will not hit back. As no sense of decency restrains these men, the law should protect the Indians. If Indian Coolies have such peculiar spleens that they can work hard and lift heavy weights, and yet have them ruptured by a 'slight push' the peculiarity should be recognised as a characteristic of the Indian coolie, and slight pushes should not be allowed. They might be administered to English labourers, whodo not have such

queer spleens. .... After all, it is not necessary to kick or hit your labourer in the stomach. If a man wishes that form of amusement, he should be ~~recognised as a characteristic of the Indian coolies, and slight pushes should not be allowed. They might be adminis~~ sent to prison without the option of a fine. Perhaps spleens would not then be ruptured so often. The last case of the paltry fine of Rs. 25 for 'killing no murder' was that of Mr. Martin-Forbes, Port Trust Inspector, a responsible official. Is he to be allowed to remain in authority over large numbers of coolies? Even in the prize ring, a blow in the stomach disqualifies a boxer; it is a foul blow. Ought it not to disqualify a Port Inspector?"

(k) GENERAL.

The President-elect of the Indian National Congress.

7. The WEDNESDAY REVIEW, for the week ending 21st October, writes:- "The Madras Reception Committee have shown thorough good sense in nominating Mr. Bhupendranath Basu to be the President of the Next Congress. There was a great deal of heated and acrimonious discussion in the public press as to the relative merits of Mr. Basu and Mr. Lajpati Rai and their claims to the Presidential chair. Most of the critics forgot that the main point that had to be considered in selecting a President was whether the nominee enjoyed the confidence of the public as well as the Government, and if he representations on behalf of the people would carry any weight with the authorities who have to give effect to the representations. It was not a mere question of honouring a particular individual, whether he is respected as a patriot or acclaimed as a political martyr. It is not the degree of martyrdom that should decide the choice, but the practical useful ness of the individual who is to be installed in the Congress chair."

8. The NEW INDIA , of the 26th October, has the following:-

Victims of the EMDEN.

"In his letter published on Saturday our Cochin correspondent points out that the lascars of some of the ships sunk by the EMDEN are wandering helpless in Cochin. It looks very strange that it should have been so. If any people have a legitimate claim for relief from the War Funds, it is certainly they. There is also a precedent for such assistance. We were told yesterday, in a message from Rangoon that the European crew of the CLAN MATHESAN one of the EMDEN's bictims received timely assistance from the Burma Relief funds. Considering the comparative helplessness of the people concerned, the lascars have a better right for prompt relief. By the way, willit not be advisable to publish what has been the fate of the lascars of the ships previously sunk by the EMDEN? also whether they received any assitance from the War Funds?"

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VERNACULAR PAPERS

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

42. The SHAMS-ul-AKHBAR, of the 19th October, in giving an account of the landing of the Indian expeditionary force in France as communicated by the Secretary of State to His Excellency the Viceroy, says that the force was sent to show its bravery in the European field of battle said thus convince the world that the Indians as well has oem ability .

The Indian expeditionary force in France.

We have not been informed as yet to what extent the force has proved useful to Great Britain. We are very anxious to hear of its deeds. It is hoped that such telegrams will be soon receibed as announce the perambulating of the force in the Berlin gardens as predicted by Lord Curzon.

Page Abgrenzung

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46. The QAUMI REPORT, of the 20th October, has a letter from the NEW INDIA which runs thus:- The Moplahs generally

the Moplahs and the Kaiser.

of Malabar are unlearned. They believe that the Germans will be victorious in the end. They base their belief on the following:- During the time of Prophet there were two kings:- one named Kaiser in Europe and another named Kusra in Asia. The Kaiser had his capital in Rome whereas the Kusra had his in Persia. The Prophet sent letters to both, inviting them to his religion and asking their aid for its propagation. The Kaiser heard the message with kindness and wrote in reply "I shall give you every aid." But Kusra tore the letter and threw it on the ground and trampled it under his feet. The bearer was treated with contempt and was arrested and imprisoned. But afterwards he set him free and sent him off. Both the bearers returned at the same time to the Prophet who having heard what had passed, said that Kaiser's kingdom would spread over the world, but that of Kusrawould fall into pieces just as he had treated the letter. The present Kaiser is a successor of the family and has the letter of the Prophet till now. Recent when certain Mussalmans had been to Germany the Kaiser had shown them the letter. So victory is vouchsafed for him.

This much is the story. The Moplahs believe it and say, "If no responsible Mussalman published a reply in the Malayalam language to convince us about the history of the present Kaiser we shall maintain our belief."

55. The Shams-ul-Akhbar, of the 24th October, has an extract from the ALMAQTOOM of Cairo which says that the Government has communicated to the press that a portion of the British

The Indian Sepoys.

and Indian troops has arrived safety at Suez. A part of this force has been sent to Alexandria and the rest is in Cairo. As

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As the public is very anxious to see the sepoys, it was therefore necessary that they should ~~hm~~ have been concentrated in any plain for the purpose of allowing the public to have a look at them, but as there is not an extensive plain in Cairo sufficient even for the City troops to be exhibited it is now proposed to march them on every raod of the city on Wednesday (the 13th Septemver) to allow the public to realise their desire. Accordingly these troops will start from Buldah-i-Zeitoon on Wednessday morning at half past 6 o'clock and marching through Shar'a-ul-'Abbasi, Maidan-i-Bab-ul-Hadid, Shar'a-ul-Naobar, Shar'a-ul-Kamil Maidan-i-theatre, Shara'a-ul-Manakh Shara'ha-ul-Madarigle(?) Shara'a-ul-Sahat, Maidan-i-Abidin, Maidan-i-theatre and then passing through Shar'a-i-Tahir, Maidan-i-Oozbuk, Maidan Babu-ul-Hadid, Shara'a-ul-Fajalichu Shar'a-ul-Tahir and Shar'a-ul-Abbasi, will arrive at their Barracks.

(k) General.

82. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 19th October, expresses its satisfaction at the Viceroy having appointed a special committee to inquire into and report upon the causes that led to this riot - and says:- We should feel specially gratified at this action of the Viceroy, as it shows that he does not attach any importance to the hasty remarks of some Anglo-Indian newspapers in connection with this riot. It is a fact to be noted that this Committee is quite representative in character, there being three Europeans and two Indians in it and that one of the latter is Sirdar Daljit Singh, a Sikh leader. As the Sikhs form an important factor in the Indian expeditionary force now sent to the front, and as they have brought glory to the Indians and the British Government more than once before this, we feel sure that our Government will deal with the Sikhs concerned in the present riot sympathetically.

The Budge-Budge riot.

The Hindu Nesan of the 22nd October, reproduces the comments of the INDIA SOCIAL REFORMER regarding the appointment of a committee of enquiry into this riot, in which it considers it necessary that the circumstances undeyr which the Indians on board the KOMAGATA MARU went to Canada and returned therefrom have been included men among the subjects to be discussed by this committee.

The Budge-Budge riot.

The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 23rd September (received on 22nd October), in giving an account of the Budge Budge riot, says "in our opinion the riot committed by the Sikhs deserves abhorrence The rioters took the initiative in firing and so had to suffer loss for unjustly creating a riot. The loss is the natural result of their unbecoming act.

A navy for India.

90. Xxx The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 24th October, represents the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Kistna District Conference to have said thus:- It isnot right on the part of the Government of England not to invite Indians representatives to the great Assemblies to which Colonial representatives are invited If Indians also had been admited to them, they and the Colonists would have been in friendly terms with one another and not jealous of each other as at present. Our country also would have attained a high rank in the British Dominions.

The Colonists are contributing their share towards the cost of the naval fleet that is now being constructed for the protection of England and her colonies. India's cost is so extensive that it needs a separate navy for herself. I hope that the authorities will see their ways to provide such a navy without imposing further taxation.

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91. Referring to the writings of Sir V. Chirol, Sir F. Sweetenham and Sir J.D.Rees in disperagement of the Indians, the ANDHRAPRAKASIKA , of the 21st October, says:- They seem to suppose that by such writings, they are doing good to England. But the English people reading them cannot but think that it will be well for England to deport the authors of such writings. The writings of Sir V. Chirol betray his jealousy towards the educated Indians and his imprudence. The Indians are grateful even for small acts of kindness, and are by nature loyal. An opportunity having afforded itself to manifest their loyalty, they have responsed to the call, and they will always do so. Their loyalty has been appreciated all over England. May the English grant self-government to the Indians which they have been longing for, so that they may contribute their share, towards strengthening the British Empire and rendering it invincible.

England and India.

96. The DAILY SHAMS-ul-AKHBAR, of the 16th October, writes that on the 12th idem, a meeting of the association called Nasrat-ul-Islam was held at Cocanada under the presidency of Hasan Sait. The popular Collector Mr. Elwin and the Divisional Officer were also among those who who were present.

Loyalty meeting in Cocanada.

Shaik Bady Sahib Honorary Magistrate, Abdul Qadir Sahib and Wahab Khan Sahib delivered enthusiastic speeches on the benefits of the British rule and on the necessity of exhibiting devotion to the British Government.

The Secretary of the Association moved a resolution expressing devotion to the British Government and Muhammad Sulaiman Sahib, Municipal Commissioner, moved another resolution suggesting that on every Friday prayers may be said for British victory and for the speedy termination of the war. These resolutions were

carried unanimously with great enthusiasm. Afterwards Qazi Ahmad Muhar-ud-din prayed to God for the safety of British prestige and Suzerainty and for success to British arms. The Collector Mr. Elwin delivered a speech in which he suggested the establishment of a fund.

VI. Miscellaneous.

105. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 17t October, writes:-

Educated Indians and the War.

some Anglo-Indians doubt the genui- of the loyalty now shown by the educated classes in India and accuse them of having been all a along inimical to the Government and of professing to be loyal to it only now. One of those is Sir Frank Swettenham and another is Sir Valentine Chirol, who visited India two years back to study the causes of the unrest and eventually laid the whole blame for it on the educated Indians. Both these gentlemen have now contributed an article to the London TIMES, full of invective against the educated classes in India, and this has been ably replied to by Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim. He has pointed out that the British Government cannot go on in India for one day without the co-operation of English-educated Indians and this cannot be denied. From the village karnam upward to the District Collector and High Court Judge, business is carried on only with the help of educated Indians. An Indian has been appointed as Member of the Executive Council, evidently because it was felt that the absence of an Indian in this Council told upon the administration It is therefore really strange that some Englishmen are unaware of the value and utility of the educated Indians. It is the influence of these classes that has helped to dispel gradually the want of confidence in the British on the part of the masses in India, Hindus and Muhammadans alike. But for these classes, the several laws passed by the British Government from time to time and other measures adopted by it would never have been under-

stood by the ordinary people and would have given room to any amount of misapprehension on their part, as there is nothing in commomn, between their ancient traditions and the policy of the British Government. It is due to the influence of the educated Indians that the ordinary people in this country have begun to understand the real nature of the British Government.

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SUMMARY

(para 108).

EMDEN AND HER MISCHIEF - Swadesamitran - 22nd October 1914

Want of coal - so the capture of the cruiser is only a question of time - Sunk five more vessels - Replenished her suppl of coal - How can we refrain from admiring the skill of those who are steering the EMDEN?

Hindu Nesan -- 22nd October 1914 - Hopes that the authorities will lose no time in concerting measures to capture it.

The INDIAN -- 23rd October 1914 - Refers to six more sunk by Emden - Hopes that the crewes of the captured ships were treated kindly - admires the skill of the captain. Desires its mischief to be stopped.

VIJAYAVIKATAN - 24th October 1914 - The Government has announced that the trade routes would be cleared of all danger within 24 hours, and it has the strength to do it.

SWADESAMITRAN - The condition of the mercantile market in Calcutta is sure to be affected.again.

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The EMDEN and her mischief.

108. Referring to the communique issued by the British Admiralty that the loss caused by by the mischief of the EMDEN and some other German cruisers. When have escaped from the main fleet is very small when compared with the loss on the other side and that as the number of cruisers chasing the German cruisers has no been considerably increased, there need no longer be any anxiety or diffidence in this matter, the Swadesamitran of the 26th October, observes:- We are glad at this announcement of the admi-

Admirality and we have full confidence in its assurance. But it cannot be denied that the mischief caused by the EMDEN and other German cruisers has created a great deal of anxiety in the minds of the ignorant masses. Even the British papers are of opinion that the EMDEN should not have been allowed to commit such havoc and that propper steps should be taken to caputre her The loss caused by the EMDEN till now is stated to be as much as it would cost to build a Dread-naught. We do not see what objection there can be to one or two men-of-war being made to escort a number of merchant vessels going eastward or westward from the Indian ports.

A murder in Vancouver.

111. Referring to the reported murder by an Indian of an Immigration Inspector in Vancouver, who was formost in preventing the landing of the Indians on the KOMATAGAMARU in Canada, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 24th October, says:- It is deplorable indeed that this incident should have occurred now. There is every possi probability of the opinion of the members of the Committee, appointed to inquire into the causes that led to the Budge-Budge riot, being influenced by this event, especially when it is considered along with the opposition of the Canadians to the entry into Canada of the Indians on board the Komagata Maru and the riot committed by them when they landed at Calcutta. We hope the members of this committee will not allow themselves to be influenced by this, but will conduct their inquiry impartially, treating these events to be individual acts, having no connection with each other.

Kicking the Indians.

121. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 27th October, represents New India to have written thus:- Wehave already acquainted our readers with the news of a heavy mortality from weak spleen in the north-east of India, especially in ~~Ex~~ Assam. It appears

that this epidemic has spread to Bombay. There a master kicked his servant who died from its effect. The Judge declared that he died because he was suffering from a weak spleen. Laymen like us cannot understand this. How was he able to do hard work if he was so suffering?

The Indian expeditionary force.

123. Referring to the message from the Secretary of State regarding the hearty and enthusiastic reception accorded to the Indian troops on their landing on French soil and the high praise evoked by their military bearing in European quarters, the MYSORE STAR, of the 25th October, remarks:- The Indians has on more than one occasion, been already congratulated on their intellectual attanments as being in no way inferior to those of the western nations. We must deem it therefore a crowning mark of India's glory that her military attainments too have now evoked the same warm ap

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For the week ending 7th November 1914.

No.45 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY THE INDIANS.

nil.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Loyalty meeting.

25. The QAUMI REPORT of the 28th October reports that in the Qasbah of Sirsi Mahmudpur Purganah of Sunbal in the district of Muradabad a big meeting of the Shiah community was held in which prayers were said for the continuance of the British Government and a proposal for collecting subscription was carried.

The bravery of the Indians.

29. The SHAMS-ul-AKHBAR, of the 29th October, in giving an account of the bravery shown by Indian sepoys in the filed field of battle as reported by a British Artillery man, regrets that the news has not been communicated by either Reuter or the Press Bureau. It hopes that the Bureau will direct its attention to this and will be communicating to us the news of the movements and fightings of the Indian sepoys in the field to hear which we are very anxious.

Afghanistan and the war.

30. The SHAMS-ul-AKHBAR, of the 31st October, writes:- The ZAMINDAR in an article on the feelings of Afghanistan comments and throws light on the treaty entered into between the country and Lord Dufferin and observes the late Ameer Abdur Rahman Khan had asked the question if Russia invaded Afghanistan, would the British Government side with Afghanistan and act against Russia? To which Lord Dufferin replied that the British Government and the British nation were ready to declare war on Russia if Afghanistan were invaded by her. As regards the above answer, a Kabul contemporary says that Russia has always had thoughts of India. The treaty would possibly mean to check Russian invasion of India placing Afghanistan betweenn as a barrier. The contemporary further asks if Afghanistan is especially invaded by Russia, will the British Government and other countries get ready to render aid to Afghanistan? The contemporary proceeds to add there is no wonder if this world-wide war is due to a Russian trick to get Britain engaged in the European fieldand then to advance on India by some trick or stratagem. The contemporary may be correct in its view, but can Britain get entangled in her net? Has she no idea of this? Leaving this discussion aside we would ask: what are the feelings of Afghanistan nowadays andwhat are the consequences of the present politics that are created

there? The present revolution has appraised us that the old conditions do not prevail now. Russia is not an enemy of Britain, but her ally. His soldiers are not against her, ~~hx~~ but are fighting shoulder to shoulder with Britons. Friendly relations have now been established between these two countries. Can Britain gain any benefit from such a friendship? It cannot be expected that these relations will continue for ever. Afghanistan is still in the same danger in which it was befoere. It cannot believe that Russia which destroyed the autonomy of Samarkhand, Kaharzum Bokhara and Khiva, will spare ~~afg~~ Afghanistan. The objective of Russian desires has been, for a long time, India, and Afghanistan is a thorn in her way which rankles. This being the case can any one entertain least doubt in believing that Russia will not try to remove the thorn wich rankles thus? This is what Afghanistan really fears and it wants to solve the problem immediately.

The very same contemporary discussing the present position of its country openly declares that in Afghanistan General feeling are not against Britain. Afghanistan does not wish to join the British enemies. It is entirely engaged in its own affairs.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(K) General.

40. Referring to the enforcement of Regulations III and V of 1914 in the case of Mr. Zaffar Ali Khan, the Editor of the ZAMINDAR of Lahore, the LOKOPAKARI, of the 26th October says:- Beyond the fact that this gentleman has been asked to return to his native place and live there, subject to certain conditions, we are not aware of any specific charges, which have been framed against him, or of the particular provisions of Regulations III and V of 1914 which he has contravened. The feelings of the Muhammadans have already been wounded a little on account of the ~~px~~ proceedings of the Government in connection with the ZAMINDAR. There is no doubt that the present provisions which greatly curtail the liberty of self will cause serious discontent~~xxx~~

The Editor of the Zamindar.

among the Muhammadan community. We wish the Government explains to the people the causes that led to its framing these provisions. Though we are convinced that the Government should have had strong reasons to adopt this course we do not want that anything should be done at this juncture which will cause discontent among the Muhammadans.

The coming Congress at Madras.

44. Referring to this subject, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 30th October, says that it is necessary that the Congress should modify its regulations so as to ~~d~~ admit even Nationalists like Mr. Tilak as its members, and that it should e devise proper measures to promote union between the learned people and the masses and to instil in the minds of the latter ideas of patriotism and nationalism .

Commenting on this subject the same strain, the INDIAN of the 30th October, says that the Madras Congress cannot do better than work upon the suggestions made by the MAHRATTAH in an article under this heading.

The duty of Europe and the Ind Indians.

49. The SHAMS-ul-Akhbar, of the 1st November, discusses the present state of affairs and says that every country seems to be in danger and is therefore getting ready to defend itself. Turning to India the paper observes:- Owing to the stoppage of European goods, their prices must naturally increase and that of the exports from India must decrease which the prices of the country articles must remain stationery not being much affected But the merchants seem to have increased the prices considerably Any further continuance thereof would cause rumours and would spread restlessness. This state of affairs needs attention.

The paper advises the people to set aside all the religious and national disputes, to defend the country; to exterminate those who create restlessness and aid the Government in every way; to make some arrangement as regards the prices with the aid of Government if necessary; and to assist Indian factories as far as possible. The paper asks the press to deal with only such matter as enables the Indians to aid the country and to declare their reliance on the and devotion to Government. It advises the Principals and teachers of the Colleges to give lectures to their pupils to promote love for their country and Government. The Moulavis and catechis should preach to the people for the preservation of peace and tranquility in the country. The poets should compose verses for promoting concord in the country and love for Government. The Chiefs and landholders should try to keep their men under proper control. Every man should assist his poor and helpless neighbour. In conclusion the paper adds that there is peace throughout India and there is no fear in future. The above suggestions are only based on precaution.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

Para 55 SUMMARY.

Emden and her mischief - Swadesamitran, 22nd October 1914, 29th October 1914.

" - Islamia Prasanga Nesan 24th Oct. 1914.

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56. The HINDU NESAN, of the 26th October, observes:- The whole of India will welcome the news that our Indian troops have come into contact with the enemy. But they had not yet had the opp/ortunity of engaging in a hand-to-hand ~~xx~~ fight with the Germans. When our Gurkhas are able to charge the ~~xxxxx~~ enemy with their bayonets, they will fight so admirably us to att/ract the attention of allEurope. The valour shown by our Indian troops and their undaunted courage will make the whole world

The Indian troops in the war.

realise that there is a place which can furnish England with troops efficient enough to destroy the Prussian forces. If the war frenzy of the Prussian forces does not abate at the end of this war, England has only to enlist millions of Indians in the army. What cannot India do under the English flag? We believe that every drop of blood shed by our Indian troops in this war will make England take an interest in fostering the military spirit of the Indians.

Lord Crewe on India.

57. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 26th October, writes:- In addressing the Civilians appointed for India this year, Lord Crewe is reported to have stated that the true reason for the sincere outburst of loyalty on the part of the Indians in connection with this war is the fact that they realise the noble qualities exhibited by the British officials conducting the Government in India. This is no doubt true. But the most important reason for this is the ~~xxxx~~ magnanimous way in which the British public and the British Parliament have been treating India and the affairs connected with it. The Indian Government is conducted on the lines laid down by the British Parliament, and though the British officials in India have often been unwilling to follow the principle The result of this is that India has now acquired a greatness and unity which would not have been possible under any other Government, and it is believed that the connection of India with Britain will prove more useful to her in the future and help her to become as rich and strong as other countries, in the course of time. The British statesmen have, for the last few years, begun to recognise the noble qualities of the Indians and appreciate them. In the course of the address referred to above, Lord Crewe is also said to have remarked that ~~t~~ before the end of ~~xxx~~ this war, the Germans would learn some new lessons from the Indian troops now engaged in the front. The Rajputs, Sikhs and other valiant Indian~~s~~ sepoys now fighting with the Allies ~~xxxx~~ will

teach the Germans what it is to be kind and sympathetic to the poor and innocent. If the British had continued to regard the Indians as a set of barbarians who deserved always to remain under subjection, the latter would not have had the same devotion and love which they have for their British King now.

The Kistna District Conference.

58. In commenting upon the proceedings of the Kistna District Conference held recently at Ellore, the HINDU NESAN of the 26th October, says:- The abolition of the Arms Act, the appointment of Indians to the Higher posts in the Indian army, the enlistment of Indias as Volunteers and the necessity of establishing an Indian Navy and manning it with Indians are subjects which should be constantly brought to the notice of the Government by Provincial Conferences and the Congress. It is not our business to consider whether the Government can introduce certain reforms or not and whether this is the proper time for the Government to introduce these reforms. Our duty is to be asking the Government repeatedly for all that we want. It is left to the Government to grant our requests immediately or to postpone it.

The Bengal Lancers' charge.

59. The HINDU NASEN of the 29th October, publishes an account given by a wounded soldier of the charge of the Bengal Lancers in the war, with the remark that this news should have formed the subject of a Press COMMUNIQUE, and wonders why the place and date of this occurrence have been eliminated from this report, as the usual reason that the enemy might gain knowledge of it does not hold good in this case.

SUMMARY

PARA 60.

SWADESAMITRAN - 2nd November 1914 - The EMDEN AGAIN:

"The sinking of a Russian cruiser and a French destroyer near Penang.

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61. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 28th October, says:- The valour of the Indians is unparalleled. Although the English already knew it yet it was like a dream to them inasmuch as the Indians had for a long time past no opportunity to display it. TheEuropeans have now seen how the Indians have bravely faced the German heavy guns and disgraced the Germans. There can hardly be any doubt how well the valour of the Indians will be esteemed in future.

The Indian valour.

62. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 31st October, refers in its leader to the daring and dash of the Gurkhas in the war and remarks:-

The valour of the Indian.

The humility of the Indian has seen its last today in the history of the world. He has shown himself to be able to command equal respect with any other nation. He has justified the expectations of the British Liberals. We have risen high in the estimation of our English friends. We believe that this will become plainer in course of time.

SUMMARY PARA 72.

LOKAPRAKASAM - 2nd November 1914 - The mischievous EMDEN - on the same subject as the above - Emden's exploits are as daring as they are mischievous.

For the week ending 14th November 1914.

No.46 of 1914.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

55. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 9th November, has the following: A grand meeting was held in the Madrasah-i-Usmania, Jan-i-Jahan Khan Road, Madras, to give expression to loyalty. Many respectable persons were present. Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid Sa ib Editor of the QAUMI REPORT, in explaining the (actual) intrinsic meaning of "loyalty" delivered an eloquent and suitable

Loyalty meeting.

speech and impressed upon the audience that "every Mussalman is by nature loyal and will be always so and even will die for loyalty; and that the Muhammadans have already promised to be loyal and will not shrink from it". Muhammad Ansaruddin Sahib, the editor of the AL-MAZMUN, read some verses on loyalty.

Two resolutions were passed (1) the members of the Madrasah deeply regret that relations between the British Government and Turkey have become unpleasant by the declaration of war and that the members assure the Br tish Government that they will continue to be loyal to them; (2) the proceedings of the meeting and the expressions of loyalty should be sent by wire to His Excellency the Viceroy and High Highness the Nizam.

"WE" as viewed by Britons.

56. The SAHMS-ul-AKHBAR, of the 7th November, writes in a leader that most of the people of England were under the impression that during the present crisis we would not be on the right side, that we were ungrateful and that we were therefore, awaiting an opportunity for revolt. But their impression has been proved false. We had declared that any juncture we were ready to sacrifice our lives for the British Government.

We had an opportunity to prove this. Our troops were called to trample down the proud Germans and then Britain began to sing our praises, cheers were given for our devotion and the people who had been viewing us with suspicion endowed their praise on us.

The paper quotes the eulogising remarks of the following English papers, etc:-

THE STANDARD: "Nothing, even the expression of loyalty by our Colonies, could compare with the united voice of devotion expressed by the Indian people and chiefs."

THE WESTMINISTER GAZETTE:- "The Viceroy's message regarding the Indian loyalty was received in Parliament with an exceedingly

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warm welcome. This will show to the Indians the joy and pride with which it was received by the Britons."

The DAILY MAIL: "We view with effective glance the attitude of the people of India the reason being that they have sided us, though they have no blood relationship with us."

THE DAILY GRAPHIC: "At present such persons have sided with us who do not belong to our nation and who consider our tongue to be a foreign one, and our traditions to be of somewhat less importance and yet they are one in soul if separate in body. and are ready to aid us in a manner the like of which can scarcely be found."

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE:"Our best thanks and respects are due to the best army and the brave men who have been sent by the Government from the Chiefs (Princes) of India who have the pride of being their leaders. In those places our Indian companions hav have made our cause as their own and have directed their endeavours and prayers for our victory and honour."

THE TIMES, a strong critiser of Indian actions and a paper that seldom has expressed its approval at even the best acts of the Indians, has opened its mouth as to the Indian loyalty and has said that India as well will be considered as a member of British Empire.

THE DAILY HERALD views the actions of India with much elevation. It says:- "Some wonderful even has made India take part in the British history. If we cast a glance at the past age and Governments, we had very little or, in fact, no right to hope that India would consider our cause as its own and carry its burden of aid towards our end on its shoulders together with us. The present noble treatment by India should have a good return from us immediately. India cannot now remain as subservien It will become independent in all respects and it will have full freedom and autonomy."

The SHAMS proceeds to add that a correspondent of the NEW STATESMAN reiterates the same remarks and that the famous and sincere friend of India Sir William Wedderburn, has published an article in the same paper under the heading "Other chances for India" in which he expresses his opinion and tells the British authorities:- "India would not be satisfied withoonly political status. India is desirous of Britannic connection on the condition that it is granted royal and Parliamentary rights and privileges. Such agreement should be made between (England and India) as to benefit them both. The relations between the two should be brotherly and not as between the rulers and the ruled." Sir William comments on the views of the correspondent and says:- "The British responsible authorities should now place full reliance on the Indians. They should give practical shape to their words and remove the misunderstanding and unrest, which create bitterness in every circle of the Indians. Sir William puts forth three suggestions for immediate action: (1) to considerably modify the Arms Act in India, (2) that the Indians may be granted the rights of Volunteers, (3) that Indians may be appointed as Commissioned officers. The Indian Arms Act does not only show that the Indians are subservient, but it prohibits them from having arms for personal safety.

He adds that Russia has granted autonomy to Poland. The Irish are a out to gain their object (Home Rule) and the inhabitants of the Phillippines will also get it shortly. Hence if a proclamation be issued announcing that the responsibility of administering India is to be given for Indians and that they will not in future be considered as a ruled-over nation a good return can be made for the noble action of the Indians.

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Respect to sacred places and the notification of the Governement of India.

59. The SAHIFA, of the 6th November, in inviting the attention of its readers to the notification of the Government of India published under the authority of His Majesty's Government, says that it published a ~~tx~~ translation thereof i~~n~~ its issue of the 12th Zilhaj and that it was also published by the Government of the Nizam. It adds that the notification affords satisfaction and confers a favour on every Mussalman and, as it is very important, it deserves republication. In republishing the notification as requested by Muhammad Abdul Azis Sahib, Muntazim, Political Department, it observes:- Inasmuch as the SAHIFA has the special honour of being affixed in mosques also, so it is hoped that all the worshippers of God, who read this notification, will, after per~~f~~forming their prayers in the mosques, return thanks to the kind and just Government and will pray to God to terminate the war soon and to re-establish peace and tranquility throughout the whole world.

... .

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

Who are those who spread unrestin the country?

60. The SHAMS-ul-AKBAR, of the 5th November, commenting on the marginally-noted subject, says that nothing could prove ~~a~~ of any effect without the will of God and yet to aggrieve Mussalmans secret whisperings are made by devilish suggestions. The Mussalmans should keep themselves aloof therefrom and should rely on God alone.

The devil tries to gain mastery over the hearts of pious men to make them to go astray and commit sins great and small. If we have seen his representative In India in the guise of human beings it is the constable attached to the Intelligence (Secret Police)Department, we think, and if we are not incorrect this peculiarity of India when compared with that of other coun-

countries would be found more astonishing. There would hardly be a country where the badmash constables would be priding themselves on this. Even during peace time it was common in India for constables attached to the Intelligence Department and priding themselves on their power of dtection to enter the circles of good but especially of bad and suspicious men and thento introduce their subject, and finding some pretext, used to communicate to Government something good or bad. The victim who could not recognise his companion - if not an angel of death, a real possessor of the quality of a devil -- would be arrested by the Police on charges of speaking against the Government. Such things occurred during peace time and we had no objection to it, but at present they continue to act in like manner. We here quote an instance personally experienced in proof of our statement. The day before yesterday when rumours were aflot as to the movements of the Turks we were talking to our friends standing on the road about the war, when a constable of the intelligent Department in the guise of a pious man came and took part in our conversation. We understood that the uncalled for guest was a Police, badmash and one of our party was also aware who the man was. While conversing he touched upon Mussalman policy and said that if, God forbid, we peaple were in his place we would, of course, have called in question the Government. His object was to hear something from our lips against Government, but why would such thing have occurred? When were we, by the grace of God, against Government? He was not successful.

Our object in producing this example is to show that just as the badmash wanted to make us get ill-repute by interfering in our conversation, likewise do they enter the circles of our ignorant and illiterate people and speak to them much against the Government and the country, and thus entangle them in their snare.

Such acts of these badmashes might, we fear, create an impression in the minds of ~~gt~~ ignorant illiterate persons that Government have adopted this procedure, and that they have acted on the responsibility of Government. We think that if they are not kept back from such actions mis-understanding will be created against Government in the minds of ignorant and foolish persons and hence it is suggested that those constables who want to get a name for themselves by such mean acts should be put down by Government.

Educated men are trying to make the illiterate understand the correct events of the war and thus prevent false rumours to ~~xx~~ spread; if the Police badmashes interfere in such endeavour not only the illiterate but also those gentlemen will be affected thereby, who are trying to preserve peace and order, and they will, therefore, abstain from such endeavours and their enthusiasm in this respect will diminish.

We hope that our beloved Government will remove our restlessness in this respect and punish those who spread such misunderstanding and will thus put a stop to such acts..

(k) General.

The inquiry about the Budge-Budge- Riot.

71. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 7th November, reproduces the several points mentioned by Bangallee, about which it wants the committee appointed by the Government for this purpose to make a thorough inquiry.

THE HINDU NESAN, of the 7th November, also publishes these points and adds:- We were told that the inquiry of this committee would not be conducted publicly. We do not know whether even the Sikhs concerned in the riot will be allowed to be present at the inquiry and represent what they have to state. If these are not permitted to be present it will be a one-sided inquiry, as the Committee will hear only the witnesses cited by the police and

and the circumstances which existed before, during and after the riot will not be brought out clearly. We wish the enquiry is conducted openly, at least as regards the points immediately connected with the riot.

What India expects.

74. In writing on this subject, the Islamia Prasanga Nesan, of the 10th November, says that the terms of the Proclamation of Queen Victoria, owing to some mistake somewhere, have not yet been fulfilled, and that the Indians - Hindus and Muhammadans alike - Expect that, as the result of their great sacrifice for the ause of Great Britain in the present war, India will be given an equal place with the rest of the dominions under the British Empire.

The Budge Budge Commission.

76. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 8th November, contains a translation of the leaderette of of the Hindu of the 4th idem containing the suggestions made by the Bengali to the Chairman of the Budge Budge Commission.

Reason for confiscating the security of the COMRADE and the HAMDARD.

82. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 9th November, says that it has already published the news regarding the confiscation of the security of the COMRADE and the HAMDARD. The HAMDARD, in its issue of the 5th November, published the Government order giving reasons for the action and said that its views would be published in detail in the next following issue thereof adding that "It is necessary to show now that this order has been made owing to an article in the COMRADE but it has effect on theXXXXX HAMDARD for the reason that this paper is issued from the same press the security for which has just been confiscated. We have received the order patiently and quietly,. We shall try as far as possible to keep the HAMDARD kax alive as we have felt the necessity to continue it now

more than before in the service of the nation and Government."

83. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the ~~8~~ 7th November, says:-

Press Association.

It is a matter of great joy tthat the editors and proprietors of newspapers, Madras, held a meeting in the MUKHBIR-i-DAKHAN Press, Royapettah, last evening and established a Urdu Press Association the necessity of which had been felt for long, and also took an oath for being loyal to the British Government.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

85. In commenting upon the arrival of the Indian troops

Indian troops and the War.

in France, the YATHARTHAVACHANI, of the 8th October, says:- It is an honour indeed for India that the Indian troops have been allowed to fight side by side with the ~~E~~ Europeans in a war between European countries. It has now been made clear that the Statement of some people in England that the Indians are wanting in loyalty has no foundation whatever. If the Indians are given a military training generally, England will be in a position to defeat not only Germany but the whole world.

88. The ~~xx~~ INDIAN, of the 10th November, complains that Great

The place of India in the British Empire.

Britain has not listened to the the cry of the Indians to make India a self-governing country in the British Empire and that, in spite of the existence of the Provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils , public opinion is not properly represented, and adds that, as India should have a place in the Imperial Parliament which is to be established, the coming Congress should discuss this matter and come to a definite conclusion as to what India's part should be in this Empire.

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SUMMARY

Para -- 92.

Andhrapatrika -- 11th November 1914 -- The EMDEN - sinking of.

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~~199. Ref~~

100. An editorial note in the MANORAMA, of the 6th November refers to some of the valiant deeds of the Gurkhas, Bengal Lancers and others and says:- May God protect our brethren who have thus shown their readiness to sacrifice their lives for the glory of their mother country!

Valiant deeds of Indian troops.

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For the week ending 21st November 1914.

No.47 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY THE INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

11. In a leader under the heading "A call to Our Rulers," the INDIAN PATRIOT of the 14th November says:- Nerveless lifeless, soulless has been the present state of affairs in the administration of the country. Rules, procedure, and routine have killed the spirit of administration, and no amount of representation by any kind of agency of any class of the men in authority brings adequate response in the shape of the mending of the existing conditions. Almost every department of the State has fallen a victim to this fate. The high-paid officers of the State are engaged in the compiling of statistics and the secretaries and the ministerial officers, to be more accurate, the Karnam, the village munsif, the police constable, or the abkari peon are the ultimate masters of the masses. ....Every superior officer gets his work done by his immediate subordinates all

Administration in India.

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that he cares to do is to see that the papers going to his own superior officer are in proper form so that he may not be called on for an edplanation. In this way, there is an unrecognised but nonetheless effective decentralisation and devolution that no royal or other commission would advocate. ..... Whatever may be the diagnosis of the situation, what are the remedies? How long are people to knock their heads against the rion walls of delay and neglect? The petitions of the ryots, the speeches at the conferences, the interpellations at the Legislative Councils, the frantic and exasperating reiteration of the newspapers produce after all but slight palliatives. ... It is not at all our duty to find a solution for the problem. It is for those who are responsible for the actual administration to find the remedies. Our duty ends in pointing out the defects. Then the ruling party wou will be divested of its responsibility to ru rule well and it will be a sorry state of affairs, if the Government of a country should go a begging for brains. The public will only point out the grievances, and it is for those who are responsible for the administration to take effective measures for the removal of the grievances.

As the first defence of the officials will be that the district officers are already overowrked, that business has been enormously multiplying, we would ask them to relieve the district executive officers of their judicial functions so that they may not be found wanting in the discharge of their legitimate duties. Even apart from the fact of the union of the judicial and the executive functions being a relic of primitive barbarism, why should the officers be overworked, and leave number of things undone?"

National freedom.

15. In a leader under the heading "The Old and Young", The NEW INDIA of the 16th November, observes:- "In the sudden emergence of any Nation into Liberty, tere is apt, quite naturally to be

an exaltation, an excitement, that run into violent and crude self-assertion, and into oblivion of all the consideration that is due to others. Nations are fortunate that win their Freedom by prolonged struggles, by arduous efforts, by generous sacrifice for they become gradually accustomed to the atmosphere of liberty and are not intoxicated by itas a person is apt to be who come suddently out of a fetid cellar into the pure fresh air of day. England was happy in that she grew through centuries of struggle into ever wider Freedom; her burgesses, her yoemen, were set to learn the alphabet of Liberty, surrounded by all the strength the splendour and the protection of the feudal system. .... England thus won her freedom step by step, and never quarrelled with the higher ranks of the Nation; the bulk of the Nobility might go one way, but many of the great Houses stood for popular liberty. Hence there has never been in England, the furious rising of the lower social grades against the higher, such as characterised the French Revolution. It has never known the revolt of the Young against the Old; there has been no Young England, as there have been Young Italy Young Germany, Young Russia. Young and Old have worked together in all great movements in England the Old have counselled and directed while the Young have energised and inspired; the old have been enthusiastic with the Young, the Young have curbed their passion under the reining-back of the old; father and son have walked down to Parliament arm-in-arm together and the Young have been encouraged, stimulated strengthened by the love and pride of the old. ..... But in India, the Motherland is coming to her rightful heritage of Freedom, too long delayed without the drilling and the discipline of her children in the treading of a road to Liberty won by centuries of effort. The elders with an insight as clear as their courage was splendid leapt forward and made the claim for self-government with a single bound, met astonishment ridicule anger, with a

quiet steady strength of resolution, that knew itself too rooted to be shaken, and needed not to shout in order to convince itself that it was brave and strong. They had that supremest glory of the idealist, that they believed in the dawning in the midst of the blackness of the night, and stood, a dauntless few, in the midst of the indifferent masses facing all there was of power with nothing but their own steadfast courage to uphold them. Thanks to them, the path stretches free and open before the younger men. There are still dangers, there are still difficulties, but the dawning is upon us, and the goal is in sight. Yet there are a few among us who inherit the fruit of their labours, who revile them, and who standing on the platforms which they have won, would fain thrust them off ..... The difficulty arises from the fact thatthese very men have carried the Nation so rapidly forward, that the young, who enjoy the fruit of their labours, have been started too far ahead, without having won the right to their place by effort. They have not been born into Freedom like the English, they have not had to struggle to win it. They are like the sons of men who have made fortunes, and possess neither by inheritance nor by merit. Fortunately these are but a small minority of Indian youth, noisy but few in number. The great bulk are wholly against this ungenerous attitude towards those who have led the Congress to a position where they are within measurable distance of the goal."

16. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 17th November, writes:-

The Madras Legislative Council and the War.

"We publish elsewhere the programme that will be observed at the forthcoming meeting of the Legislative Council. As soon as the Council assembles, the loyal resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai will be moved; and after the resolution comes, two others from the Hon'ble Mr. Nayanar and the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma. We have no doubt that our Legislative Council, so easily the pre-eminent

in intelligence and in hard work among all the provincial Councils in India, will certainly rise to the occasion."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

SUMMARY Para 31.

EMDEN - sinking of

The following papers contains an account of the sinking of the German ship EMDEN.

Lokaprakasam	--	16th November 1914.
Kistnapatrika	--	14th November 1914
Sattiodam	--	13th November 1914
m Manorama	--	13th November 1914
Keralapatrika	--	14th November 1914.

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35. The SHAMS-ul-AKHBAR, of the 8th November reiterates the views of Sir William Wedderburn as regards the Indians and says

Sir W.Wedderburn and India.

that we have given the remarks of a noble and merit-appreciating English Gentleman for the perusal of our readers.

Thereby we can understand what favour has been created by our unity and what a pleasant future lies before us, in return for our declaration and for our noble treatment, what suggestions are being made by English noble-minded persons? When we sincerely declared our desires and feelings, had we any such ideas? Were we aware that our endeavours made to discharge our duty, would tend to grant us such a pleasing present? Whatever we said was due to our loyalty. Our sincere friend's opinion holds out hopes of our getting what we have lost. We had presented Britons with our freedom owing to our inefficiency and now the merit-appreciating Britons want to give us back the present, and we are thus to obtain not only freedom but also honor and equality of position with the European world. When we look at our future we feel proud of it, we are priding ourselves on the fact that we have

gaomed a siccess gained success which could not be obtained by the prolonged efforts of patriots and freedom-seekers even after imprisonment and hardships.

40. The QAUMI REPORT, of the 11th November, writes:-(1)

Loyalty meetings.

The Mappilla Mussalmans of Tellicherry also held a general meeting and expressed their loyalty to the British Government.

(1) The Mussalmans of Bellary and Mahmud Baudar (Porto Novo) also held a general meeting and expressed thanks for the promise of Government that the sacred placed would be safe, and they also declared their loyalty.

SUMMARY Para 45.

Last death of Emden - Qaumi Report, 12th November 1914.

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46. The JARIDHA-i-ROZGAR, of the 12th November writes:-

The Indian force in France.

It is no easy task to justly appreciate bravery side by side with western nations. This was an impossibility especially for the coloured Indians. But the western field of war has now become an astonishing theatre where Belgians, French, British Ghurkas, Sikhs, Baluchis, Afghans, etc., are found. No better unity could there be between the East and the West.

A pleasant picture of our Indian heroes reaching France and landing at Marseilles has been drawn by a co respondent of the Daily Mail who says that a sepoy of every sect in India is a best instance of bravery and heroism. Every sepoy seems to be desirous of excelling each other in the fight. Every one utters with passion "we will win or die." Their faces reflect their manliness and their eyes cast lightning flashes of warlike happiness.

The correspondent proceeds to say:- "These heroes who have come to unite the East with the West and to add an enlightened era in the history of Britain, are sepoys not in name but in fact, they are acquainted with modern tactics and are armed with the best weapons."

The extent of the love and affection of our British Government towards their sepoys became apparent after their disembarkation as they were quite fresh and cheerful and would not have felt the fatigue had they been sent to the field immediately. This wad due to the fact that they were provided with the things necessary for their ease and comfort.

The Al-Hilal and the Pioneer of Allahabad.

47. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 14th November, says that the PIONEER of Allahabad taking exception to the attitude of the Al-Hilal of Calcutta writes that from the very commencement of the war the Al-Hilal has been suppressing the victories of the English and their allies and has been jesting at them. It has also been magnifying the Germans, has been publishing the victories of the EMDEN AND has been using the verses of the Koran to meet what it desires, it object being to get the bravery of Germany acknowledged and to show that the English can do no harm to Germany. The PIONEER also says that this Al-Hilal has had articles by which the bravery of the Germans brought forward and the Russians, Belgians and the French are ridiculed. The PIONEER thinks that the procedure of the Al-Hilal has not yet been taken notice of for the reason that it has adopted it from the beginning of the war and that there is no one to read it.

After the 7th October two issues of the Al-Hilal were not published. People thought that it was stopped by the Government as the war news was published by it without comment, but on the 21st October the two issues were published together. The non-publication thereof on the due dates was stated to be due to the strike of compositors.

The PAISA AKHBAR refutes the remarks of the PIONEER and in defence of the Al-Hilal says that the PIONEER has had recourse to much exaggeration. And it asks, has the PIONEER itself never said that the reports of Russian victories and of Austrian defeats were exaggerated? And this in spite of the fact that Austria is an enemy and Russia is an ally of England. The PIONEER says that the style of the inflammatory articles is liable to deceive, and in translation a greater part of it is either omitted or its original effect is destroyed. The Al-Hilal can make a similar complaint that the PIONEER's translation of the articles has much altered their sense. The contemporary DESH in reply to the PIONEER says that probably this is the first occasion on which the PIONEER had to open its columns in refutation of an Urdu paper. It should be taken into consideration that the PIONEER, which takes objection to the fact of the AL-HILAL's publication of the German victories in an exaggerated manner, is not free from like blame. To instance this, some days previously the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore showed an objectionable article in an Urdu paper to certain editors of the papers as it contained an exaggerated account of German victories. This article had been published in the PIONEER two weeks previously and probably the Urdu paper had extracted it from the PIONEER. The PIONEER complains also that the Al-Hilal brings to light the acts of the Emden with great zest, but the Anglo-Indian papers too are never tired of singing the praises of the Emden's bravery. The CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE gives the title of "A resolute and high-minded man" to the Captain of the EMDEN.

In short the Jaridah thinksthat both the Al-Hilal and the PIONEER should act in accordance with the opinion of the PIONEER itself, that no articles that decry the land and naval forces should be published at this critical time for Government.

50. The SHAMS-ul-AKHBAR, of the 15th November, writing of the changes that have occurred in different times, states that

The brave Indians and their duty.

India was once a thick jungle and has since witnessed many changes in aspect and in its rulers, and adds that as Hindus were firm in their promises so were the Mussalmans also firm in their promis as for instance:- On a certain occasion a King of Delhi attacked a Hindu Raja, whose General was a Mussalman. In the fight ethat ensured the General was wounded and was taken prisoner by the Moghuls, was brought before the King, who, after praising him for his valour said:- "If you accept service under me I will kill the Hindu Raja and put you in his place." The General replied:- "I shall view such an act on your part with great detestation and instead of occupying the throne of my master and thus giving room to be called a traitor, if fate assists and death gives an interva of time I shall cut off your head and present it to my Maharaja".

These are the utterances of loyal, faithful and self-sacrificing servants exhibiting their natural passion, tokens of keepin to promises and faithfulness.

India has sons of such parents even now. A telegram of yesterday shows that the Indian warriors have entirely disapproved of any praises, as they went to the field of battle to prove thei loyalty to the King and not to be praised.

52. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 16th November reports on the authority of a correspondent that the Anjuman Maulamin Bangalore cantonment, was held at on 16th November, under the presidency of Hakim Saiyid Abdul Hakim Sahib who delivered a speech as regards the favours of, and the progress made, by the British Government. Afterwards the letter of the permanent President of the Anjuman, who is the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, was read in which the Sub-Assistant Inspector expressed approval of

A loyalty meeting at Bangalore.

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proposal for raising subscriptions and for reading verses daily in the schools for success to the British arms. The Headmaster of Rahmania School, Muhammad Zahiruddin Sahib, expressed his desire to become a volunteer after delivering a speech as regards British successes. Then Saiyid Muhammad Qadiri and the students of Municipal Muhammadan schools followed suit. Subscriptions to the amount of Rs.150 were collected and the meeting terminated with prayers for British success.

Refutation of blasphemy.

53. The daily SHAMS-ul-AKHBAR, of the 13th November, reproduces the following from the ZAMINDAR which says that it reproduced an extract from the speech of Mr. Lloyd George and in commucommenting thereon observes:-

The European war commenced in July last and in the same month an unclean English paper of Rangoon poured forth abuses on the Koran declaring it lower in dignity than any filthiest book in the world. In September last the British Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Lloyd George), in criticising the blood-shedding (speech) of the Kaiser of Germany, made an attack on the person (full of blessings) of the Prophet (may the peace of God be on him) by which it is likely the hearts of these 30 crores of Mussalmans would be reduced to blood as the Mussalmans consider that their religion signify that they should remain self-sacrificing to the sacred person of the Prophet. We do not wish to take exception to Mr. Lloyd George's remarks as to the Prophet, for they were based entirely on ignorance but what is worth finding out is whethere there is any foundation for the charge.

Was the pure and clean person o the Prophet oppressive? Did he pretend in the manner in which the Kaiser is said to act? Undoubtedly the Prophet had to lay his hands on the sword, he had to wage war and to shed blood. If these acts are condemnable, why should the Prophet alone be blamed for them? Why should those kingdoms of Europe and Asia be considered as innocent,

which have shed the blood of lakhs of human beings which have fought a thousand kinds of battles, which have put an end to the freedom of hundreds of Christians, which have invented various kinds of weapons for destroying human beings and which remain armed with innumerable blood-shedding arms?

Everything has different aspect. Verily peace and tranquilit are praiseworthy but not at the time when religion, nation and civilization are being attacked. War and bloodshed are condemnable, but not at the time when darkness surrounds light. This is the test-scale on which to weigh war and peace and see which counterbalances. As for instance, at present England is in a state of war against Germany; if many have been killed in the war can Mr. Lloyd Geroge dare to blame England for the bloodshed? Can he say that she is oppressive? If any frantic instigator compels him so to do the truth would contradict him. England was compelled to undertake the war only to support the oppressed and to preserve the freedom of the weak countries and nations whom Germany wants to efface. The question is on what ground the Prophet (on whom be peace) had to lay his hands on the sword. Were the Arabs and infidels of the Quraish not troublesome? Was the Islamic propaganda not seriously checked? Was death not the punishment for those who embraced Islam? Were Mussalmans not banished for this offence? Were their lives not in danger? Was there not fear of their freedom being attacked? Was it not incumbent to repel the attacks of the powerful enemies, who were making preparations to plunder Medina, who were ready to reduce Islam to dust, who made every arrangement to destroy and annihilate Mussalmans? Did all these not demand the protection of self freedom should be given from oppression? Supposing a party whith withholds support in such a case, that is to say in the case of rendering aid to the oppressed and of saving independence and firmness, would people be grateful to or shun it?

With all this, take into consideration the attitude of the Prophet (on whom be peace) when in the year 8 Hijiri Naufal, son of Mawwayya who was the leader of his community girded up his lions to degrade Mussalmans and when he was threatened with the wrath of the Almighty God, he haughtily declared "I need not fear God this day." With a view to preserve the freedom of the poor, when the Prophet set out with an expedition, a Mussalman killed a person on the orad, who was supported to be a non-Mussalman. The Prophet became much displeased with him (the murderer) owing to which the latter died of grief. The Prophet never prayed for him to be forgiven.

When the Prophet reached Medina and found the infidels unable to show fight he looked at them saying: Are these the men who are the enemies of God and the Prophet and who were engaged in destroying Islam? Then he addressed them and said: I tell you the same thing which my brother Joseph (may peace be on him) told his brothers, that is to say, "now you will not be charged. May God pardon you. He is the most kind. Go, you will not be charged May God pardon you) are free !" When he arrived at Mecca he quoted the following verse in addressing the people: "we created you as man and woman and formed of you sects, clans and parties; know ye ! to the God the biggest and the noblest is the one who is the most pious. God knows well and has information as to everything."

Can history give an example of a victorious Power treating its bitterest enemies like this who had been trying to put an end to its freedom? Has any Power allowed its enemies full freedom like this? Perhaps this procedure would apprea appear detestable to Mr. Lloyd George. He would view it as a mad act. If it is madness what of that? Is not the world wide sensibility worthy of becoming a sacrifice to it?

We do not speak of Mr. Lloyd George in his capacity as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, nor do we ascribe his sinful speech to any evil intention on his part, for one not acquainted with the history of Islam can say whatever he likes. We should not compel him to honour and respect Islam and its expounder, for the Koran teaches us to recognise the right to freedom of speech "We have our own religion and you have yours." The only question is whether a responsible person should utter these words by which the feelings of 30 crores of the Mussalmans of the world and ten crores of Mussalman subjects of the British Government are w wounded.

By the slip of Mr. Lloyd George sensible persons may judge the extent of misunderstanding that has spread in Europe and of the necessity of removing the painful thorn.

Loyalty meeting at Mereara.

54. The daily SHAMS-ul-AKHBAR, of the 13th November, has a letter from a correspondent named Muhammad Saleh which is to the effect that a meeting of the Muhammadans was held on the 8th instant under the Presidency of the ex-Headmaster, Muhammad Yousuff Sahib, in which two (Government) notifications were read out. Muhammad Miran Sahib delivered a speech on loyalty. The Qazi Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, prayed to God for victory to British arms and for the conclusion of peace between Great Britain and Turkey when the following resolutions were passed:-

"The notifications of the Government of India have been read respectfully and carefelly.

The sacred Islam demands Mussalmans to obey God, His Prophet and their ruler owing to which we promise from our lips and hearts to be sincerely loyal and obedient to the Emperor o India and are proud of acting up to it.

Crores of Mussalmans under the British Government all over the world enjoy religious and secular freedom, peace and comfort.

Moreover, there are several Mussalmans under the allies of the British Government.

We much regret the declaration by Turkey of war on Great Britain andthe allies at the instigation of Germany and the Young Turks and view this act with disapproval. Great Britain has had full regard for Turkish friendship for centuries and aided them on critical occasions, owing to which they should have always had regard for her friendship."

SUMMARY. Para 56.

A brief account of the death of EMDEN is found in this issue of the paper:

SHAMS-ul-AKHBAR -- 13th November 1914.

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Loyalty meeting at Pithapur.

57. The SHAMS-ul-AKHBAR, of the 13th November, reports that on the 8th November a meeting of Mussalmans of Pithapur was held in the High School under the Presidency of Muhammad Ghalib Sahib Assistan Surgeon, when the Deputy Tahsildar and Circle Inspector were also present. Muhammad Abdul Ghaffur Sahib delivered a speech expressing loyalty to Governmen and disapproved of the action of Turkey after which the following resolutions were passed:-

(1) The Mussalmans of Pithapur dislike the present action of Turkey and are firm in their loyalty and devotion to the British Government.

(2) That copies of the resolution may be sent to His Excellency the Viceroy, the Governor of Madras, and the Collector of Godavari.

(3) That prayers may be said in the mosque for the stability of the British Government.

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II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

63. Adverting to a statement said to have been made by Lord Selbourne that the present war would affect the future of India and bring about a ~~a~~ change in her position in the British Empire, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 10th November, says:- Though we canot now definitely say what this change will be, we hope it means that the Indians will be permitted to acquire the necessary privileges before reaching the goal of Swaraj. The British Government in India now conducted in such a way that the British occupy the higher positions while the Indians occupy a subordinate position in every respect. The British statesmen will concede that this should be put an end to, and that it is proper that the Indians should hereafter be given the privilege of having a legitimate share in the Government of the country. The Indians do not enjoy complete liberty in the British Empire. While the Colonial whites are nejoying all privileges in India, the Indians do not enjoy equal privileges in the Colonies and are subjected to several restrictions. These restrictions should be removed hereafter. When the Indian troops are fighting side by side with the British Empire, it will never do to make the Indians occupy honou of the British Empire, it will never do to make the Indians occupy an inferior position in that Empire. When the time comes for establishing a Parliament for the whole of the British Empire, India should be represented therein like other countries forming part of this Empire. On the whole Lord Selbourne's opinion seems to be that the British statesmen can no longer afford to treat Indian affairs lightly.

The war and the future of India.

65. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 11th November, publishes a letter said to have been written to Sir Henry Cotton by an Englishman who was for a long time employed in the Bengal Police, in which he says that he can vouchsafe for the inherent loyalty of the Bengalees as a community, that the Government of India unnecessarily suspected their loyalty and organised the Criminal Investigation Department, which was resented by them and that all prosecutions for sedition and all anarchical murders will cease, if the Government wi l only dispense with the Criminal Investigation and make genuine attempts to redress the grievances of these Bengalees. It adds that, when this is the opinion of an experienced Englishman in the Police Department, it will be admitted by all the people that the proper procedure to be followed by the Government of India is to confide in the Indians and treat them with kindness.

The Bengalees and their loyalty.

72. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 11th November, refers to cease of a European Superintendent of a plantation kicking an Indian cooly which who died from the effects, and remarks as follows:- We are at a loss to know under what law he was authorised to kick the cooly to death for neglecting to do his duties. The doctors declared that the Superintendent's kick ruptured the cooly's spleen which had been weak on account of malaria. He was let off with a fine of Rs.25. It would have been some consolation had he been fined heavily, and the amount of the fine paid to the family of the deceased. It is needless to say what punishment would have been imposed if an Indian had committed the crime. How lightly are the lives of the Indian treated? Such cases are multiplying because the punishment provided for such offence in the Penal Code is not keted out to the accused. It is not right on the part of the Europeans to treat the Indians no better than

"Spleen rupture."

(brutes ans any)

than brutes and annoy them. This is undesirable and is very much to be regretted. We pray that the Government will take steps to see that such cases recur no more.

The Madras servants.

73. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 11th November, refers to the letter of Mr. Warwick addressed to the NEW INDIA on the subject of "The Madras Servants," and observes as follows:- Persons who hasten to write such nonsense, provoke the Indians to anger, meddle with their loyalty, and cause trouble to the British rulers must be counted as worse than rabid dogs. Besides writing such nonsense, he voluntarily invited criticsim from the editor of NEW INDIA. This betrays his infatuation of fat and flesh. It is well that the Government teaches sufh persons a good lesson. Just Just as the masters of dogs punish the dogs to deter them frm from going wrong, the Government should punish these rabid dogs also off and on. Mr. Warwick says that the Madras Servants are drunkards, and that they steal everything they can lay their hands on. Isnot the wine drunk by the Europeans an intoxicating drink? In England 90 per cent. are addicted to drink, while in India they number 30 or 35 per cent. of the population. Europeans like Mr. Warwick, finding fault with others without seeing their own faults, may be compared to the Guruvinda seeds which blind to the black spots at their hips, jeer at those found on other grains. We pray that the members of the Legislative Council will bring the better in question to the notice of His Excellency the Governor, and see that the conduct of such mischievous men is properly reprehended.

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81. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR? of the 10th November, writes:-

Loyalty meetings.

There is no doubting the fact that the Mussalmans have been instructed by the Koran to be true to their promises and that they are and will be for even bound to the instructions. The Indian Mussalmans have been made an agreement to be the subjects of British Government and to be loyal too. No worldly avarice or temptation can break this agreement. The proof of Mussalman loyalty is above all, can break this agreement. The proof of Mussalman loyalty is, above all, their own religion -- Islam which guides them to be, under all circumstances inclined towards safety and loyalty. Mussalmans are naturally peaceful and loyal. Meetings are being held everywhere in India. A series of telegrams containing assurances of loyalty of Mussalmans and of their sensibility of their duty to assist the authorities in the preservation of peace and tranquility in the country, is being sent to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy from every portion of the country.

82. The QAUMI REPORT of the 10th November, has a letter

Loyalty meeting at Bezwada.

from a Bezwada correspondent, Muhammad Yasin Sharif Sahib to the following effect:- "(1) Anjuman-i-Tayid-i-Islam, Bezwada - A general meeting was held after the Juma prayers in which an expression of sympathy with the British Government was made and proof of their loyalty was given. An agreement bearing the signature of innumerable loyal Mussalmans stating that they will remain ever loyal to the British Government as they have done hitherto was sent to the Sub-Collector.

(2) The fact that the Turks proved false to their promise having been entrapped in German deceit and that they were thus involved in difficulties, was viewed with deep regret.

(3) Owing to the present world-wide blood-shed and consideration of the anxieties in which our King-Emperor (May God

keep his empire for ever !) is involved, it was unanimously agreed that the ensuing Muharram 'tamasha' should be stopped.

(4) Prayers were offered to God for the success and honour of Britain, after the Juma prayers.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Indian soldier.

90. The HINDU NESAN of the 12th November, reproduces in Tamil an article from the Bengalee in which it is stated that the Indian soldier, who has been sent to Europe to fight for his King-Emperor, will return to India a new man, imbued with a self-consciousness of the importance of his position in the Empire and that the British statesmen should therefore be prepared to modify the system of Government in India in accordance with the conditions which may prevail in this country and in the British Empire as a whole after the end of the present war.

The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 13th November, dilates upon the valour shown by the Indian soldiers on the field of war and says:- The German military authorities seem to have regarded the Indian soldiers as uncivilised people with no martial qualities, and to have directed the German army to wipe them out. The world will now judge whether it is the Germans who have been mercilessly slaughtering innocent villagers, without distinction of sex or age, and burning cities or the Indians, who are trained to wage a war on the most righteous lines, that are uncivilised.

SUMMARY

para 91.

A brief accountson the capture of the EMDEN are found in the issues of the following papers:-

Vokkaligara Patrika	--	18th November 1914
Swadesamitran	--	12th November 1914
Hindu Nesan	--	12th November 1914
Inraiya Samacharam	--	13th, 14th November 1914
Islamia Prasanga Nesan	--	13th, 14th November 1914
Vijayavaikatan	--	14th November 1914.

Page 212 missing

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94. The VIJAYAVIKATAN, of the 14th November, is of opinion that the admirable way in which the Indian troops are behaving in this war which has drawn forth showers of encomiums from the very whites, who were till now treating the Indians with con/tmcontempt will surely result in the King-Emperor granting SWARAJ to India as soon as the war comes to an end, and exhorts the Indians therefore to come forward to help their rulers at this juncture with all their strength and resources, forgetting, for the present any minor differences there may be between themselves and the Government. 9

The war and its effects upon India.

95. While suggesting various methods of work for the coming Congress, the INDIAN, ofhe of the 15th November writes, that the first thing that the Congress should do is to start societies like the one organized by Mr. Gokhale, with a view to impart instruction in political science to the masses in India.

The Congress.

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For the week ending 28th November 1914.

No.48 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY THE INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

2. In an article on this subject, the NEW INDIA of the 27th November, says:-"One of the European curses that resul ed from the evil days of Russian tyranny -- now happily overpast -- was the spreading of anarchism as the last despairing resort of helpless patriotism. ... The vomb was the desperate protest of trampled weakness against tyrannous strength.

Anarchism.

"Its use spread to India through the infamous propaganda

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of Krishnavarma, who from his own safe refuge in Paris, played on the hot enthusiasm of youth, and sent boys on errands of assassination while he remained quietly out of reach. Nothing is easier than to madden boys with incitements based on assissins of past ages, such as Brutus, who, for some astounding reason, is held up to admiration when he stabbed his friend, the noble Ceaser. These became murderers, and with the ever-downward course which follows the use of assissination as a political weapon, the bomb has now passed into the hands of the worst enemies of India, conspirators who seek to slay those who track down the criminals, who work to delay India's emancipation. Now that India and England are beginning to understand each other, these, who hate both, are making a last desperate effort to keep them apart, and to only induce the Government to prolong the oppressive legislation, which injures only the loyal patriots and leaves the disloyal unscathed. .... We sincerely trust that the enemies of India who have thrown the bombs will quickly be discovered, for no more cruel wrong can be inflicted on the motherland than these acts of dastardly assi-assassination, levelled aga nst brave men who are doing their duty .... The only radical cure for these outrages is the return of the Government of India to ways worthy of English traditions, and the ~~an~~ abolition of the Press Act of 1910. Then ~~t~~ will every pretence of political motive be torn away from these Thugs, and they will to stand revealed as naked assassins. Till then, all good citizens must continue to do their best to aid the ~~c~~ Criminal Investigation Department to discover and arrest the murderers, however much they may dislike some of its methods, the espionage of honest men, and the rest of the continental ways adopted by them."

8. The NEW INDIA, of the 23rd November, has the following

India and the Empire.

"We heartily endorse the position taken up by Mr. Hirendranath Datta

that henceforth India must be a partner not a servant. It is an intolerable position that the Boers who fought against Britaink should be allowed to maintain an army for the defence of their adopted country, and that Indians faithful to British rule for so long, and pouring out their blood to defende thefrontiers against the wild peoples of the North and now in Europe, should be forbidden to protect their own soild against foreign infation. The Arms Act must go, and Indian volunteers be sanctioned.

Indian Civilians and the War.

11. In an article under this heading, the NEW INDIA, of the 25th November, writes:- "A contemporary draws attention to an official communique announcing the award of compensation to members of the Indian Civil Service holding officiating appointments, but who had to revert to their permanent posts, as the seniors whose places they had temporarily filled were recalled from leave owing to the outbreak of the war. ... It is not only highly-paid members of the Civil Service who have suffered pecuniarily as a result of the war, but poorly-paid clerks and menial in Government service, who feel the pinch even more keenly. Why then should an invidious distinction be made in favour of those who stand in no special need of such a concession? ...... Only last year the scale of salaries was enhanced as a salutium to officers who complained that promotions did not come to them quickly enough. But why was no increase allowed in the case of other officers? Are not promotions equally slow in the provincial and uncovenanted branches of the Service? Exchange was fixed by Statute some years ago and yet Civilians continue to receive the old exchange compensation allowance.

"These are anomalies which are difficult of explanation. Critics of the 'heaven-born', no doubt, have a simple explanation of this preferential treatment. They suggest that it is due to the fact that those who grant bounties and those who receive them

are both members of the same Service, and that the tax-payer has no voice in the expenditure of public money. We do not think the Home Government would grant similar bounties to its officerss as a slave to their disappointment of normal expectations to earn increased salaries ! The matter is one which calls for an authoritative explanation. One wonders, if Government contemplates in view of this amazing communique to resort to any fresh taxation t to believe the financial stress caused by the exceptional circumstances of the war. .... That it is the duty of Government in this crisis to husband its resources with the utmost care, and practice a policy of vigorous thrift, and retrenchment, goes without saying. That way alone does foresight and statesmanship lie."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

I.FOREIGN POLITICS.

Dr. Muhammad Husain's departure.

37. The QAUMI REPORT, of the 18th November, says:- Dr. Muhammad Husain, B.A.,M.B.C.M., a passionate Mussalman, Madras, hero of the Balkan war, is proceeding to the field on the hospital ship MADRAS. on the night of Saturday last a party was given at the Umdah Bagh Hostel in honour of the Doctor when Mr. Yakub Husain proposed his toast. It is understood that the Madras Red Cross society is preparing a badge. It is a matter for regret tha that as the date of the departure of the vessel was not known mor enthusiasm could not be displayed. However, the good wishes of Madras Mussalmans, the largest of any spiritual party, are a most valuable badge.

Live spirit of Islam.

38. The QAUMI REPORT, of the 17th November, says that ther is enthusiasm amongst Mussalmans to fulfill their promise known as loyalty. Those Mussalmans arehappy who hate to break their

promise known as loyalty. Those Mussalmans are auspicious, who do not forget Islam for the sake of this life. Can any onepoint to the strongest force that has created the enthusiasm in the hearts of these lakhs of Mussalmans? Is this force due to any authority or Government? Does this need any object? Is it due to the effect created by any leader or guide?

Lord Farooq Headlay's book has the following:-

"The Mussalmans have given proofs of their loyalty on many an occasion of trial but their political leaders do not deserve thanks for this as this lesson was taught them by the Expounder of Islam as to obeying the Government. This is the lesson which is hidden in the law-abiding characteristics of Mussalmans."

It is the soul of Islam which has taught the lesson. It is in fact a mistake to suppose that the Mussalmans are declarin[g] their loyalty owing to the influence of or the effect of the mov[e]ments or orders of political leaders or of the rich or title-holders. The leaders are mostly Mussalmans who have the right of exercising authority over other Mussalmans or of getting orders issued in their names or of giving them lessons compulsorily. All leaders are servants of the nation in accordance with the saying of the Prophet. Certainly men who know must explain matte[rs] to men who do not know, but this right does not confer on them the power of exercising authority over the Mussalmans, like Governors or officers, as Mussalmans are their brethren and not their subjects.

An army and navy for the defence of India.

57. The HINDU NESAN, of the 11th November writes:- Thoug[h] the present war has established beyond doubt the loyalty to the British Throne of the people of India, from the ruling chiefs down to the ordinary masses, it has also created in the minds of the Indians a grave anxiety as to how they could defend them-

themselves against a foreing invader at such a juncture. A foreign invasion will do no doubt make the Indians become united, as they have done now in order to help Britain. But they will be helpless in the matter of opposing the enemy, if they have no weapons and do not know how to use them. Therefore they think that it is as much their own business as it is the bounden duty of the Government to remove this hardship. They have everything that is required for a war and they are wanting only in the capacity to fight. Till now it was thought that India could be invaded only through the north-western frontier and the necessaru precautions have been taken in this region. But the present war has made it clear that an enemy can invade India through other places as well and the Indians are naturally anxious as to how they can guard the country against such an invasion. It is the duty of the authorities to devise means to relieve the anxiety of the people in this matter. It is not sufficient to statioon an army in the north-western frontier of India. There should be sufficient forces on all the four sides of India and even in the middle of it, and there should also be a sufficient number of men-of war in the seas around India. As it was still now thought that it was only the north western frontier that required to be defended, men for the Indian army were chosen mostly from the places near that region. But the portions of the country occupied by the Tamils, the Malayalis and the Andhras can supply a sufficient number of men for this army, who are known for their martial qualities and valour. The young men of Bengal have alread shown by their zeal and powers of endurance that they fit for any kind of war. If men are chosen from all these classes, an army composed of two to three corres of warriors can be raised in a few months. Though the present war may not require such a big army, it is very necessary that there should be such a large

army in the interests of India and England. It is equally necessary that naval forces should be stationed in different places in the seas around India, so as to prevent a naval invasion of this country. Young men should be selected for this purpose from this coastal districts and formed into a number of naval contingents, and the Government should arrange for their being trained in naval warfare. The Government should lose no tim time in taking steps to build in India itself the men-of-war required for the protection of Indian waters. There will be no difficulty in getting the wood and the eminently fitted and the iron required for this purpose in this country, as teakwood, whic is eminently fitted for ship-building is available here in abundance and there are also iron mines in numerous places. Coal is also available here in large quantities and therefore, the g Government can start iron factories in different places whi and may arrange to manufacture in this country itself the iron materials which may be required for building ships. We hope the authorities will ponder over this matter well and take prompt steps to bring into existence an Indian army and navy for the protection of India.

Benefits of the British rule in India.

58. The HINDU NESAN of the 11th November, reports the BENGALEE to have written as follows:- It is only the benefits and the wise that understand the benefits of the British rule. It is only those who have had western education and who are constantly calumniated by Sir Valentine Chirol and others that realise these benefits. It is they that know the evils which will arise from the Government of India passing from the hands of the British into the hands of the Germans and which will affect the prepresent prosperity of India. The ordinary people are unaware of any of these things. They thik that the British and the Germans

belong to the same race and they will ;join only that side with which wins. They have the same race and they will join only that side which be the same in the future behaved only in this manner in the past and they will be the same in the future. It will be sowing the seeds of serious trouble in this country, if the anything is done to make them and especially those of them who belong to the martial classes whose valour is now praised by the British newspapers, doubt in the least the invulnerable strength of the British army and the stability of the British Empire.

The SAIPHUL ISLAM of the 18th November, reproduces the substance of the comments of the BENGALEE published by the HINDU NESAN of the 11th November 1914, under this heading.

Meeting of Mussalmans of Nellore.

62. The QAUMI REPORT, of the 14th November, has a letter from Muhammad Ghouse, Secretary, to the effect:- A general meeting for expressing loyalty to the British Government was held in the Muhamadan Literary Society, Nellore, on the 8th instant. The number of the audience amounted to about 500. Maulavi Muhammad Zia-ud-din Sahib Ahmad Ansari Bahadur, Qazi of Nellore, presided over the meeting and the following resolutions were passed:- P Proposed by Haji Mirza Asadulla Sahib Kirmani and seconded by Muhammad Ghouse Sahib and Ghulam Ghouse Khan Saih Sahib Ghori (1) That all Mussalmans express their dislike at the Turkish Government taking part in the p esent European war at the instigation of the German Government.

Proposed by Abdur Rahman Sahib Bahadur and seconded by Ghulam Muhammad Munshi Sahib and Saiyid Qadir Ali Sahib:- (2) That the Government of India is assured that the Mussalmans loyalty to the British Government will undergo no change whatever The British Government has conferred on us such privileges that we will remain deeply obliged to it for ever.

Proposed by Ghulam Muhammad Munshi Sahib and seconded by Mir Thethi Ai Sahib and Muhammad Hussain Sahib - (3) That the Mussalmans present in the meeting should jointly pray for success for the British arms.

After prayers were offered the students of the Madrasah read the National Anthem. It was proposed by Ghulam Dastagir Sahib and was seconded by Jamal Saiyid Umer Sahib and Muhammad Mastan Sahib that the above resolutions might be sent to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Madras by wire as well as through post.

63. The SHAMS-ul-AKHBAR, of the 14th November, has the following:- Under the presidency of Jamal Saiyid Abdur Rahman Sahib, Stationmaster and Special Magistrate, a meeting was held by the Mussalmans of Tenali in the Board Taluk High School on the evening of the 8th instant. The President, the in an eloquent Urdu speech, explained the reason why Britain had declared war on Germany and Austria and said it was necessary for them (Mussalmans) to be loyal to their beloved King-Emperor George V, for he is the protector of their life, money and religion, for it is only under the British rule all the nations have been living with ease and comfort and religious toleration. After expressing considerable regret at the Turks breaking their neutrality the President continued that the Turks have not only committed a suicidal act but also have placed a weight of dishonour on the Islamic world and on the heads of Mussalmans and that their duty is to be loyal subjects of that King whom God has nominated to rule over them. After quoting a verse from the Koran in support of his remarks, he proved to the audience that they should not mind about the Turkish action, for they are not concerned at all with their dealings. Then he prayed for the honour and success of Britain and for the Sultan and the Turks to resume their neutrali

It was afterwards proposed that the proceedings of the meeting should be wired to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Madras.

64. The QAUMI REPORT, of the 16th November, writes in its leader:- It is very astonishing to find that the contemporary PIONEER has established at it were a police over the Urdu newspapers, and has in the first place taken the responsibility of charging the ALHILAL. It is itself a newspaper and its masterly treatment of another paper creates not only wonder, but also dislike if a paper is passing beyond its lawful limits the eyes of the authorities are open and they can obstruct its path. No political, religious or moral law has conferred upon a newspaper rights so that it can prepare a charge sheet, and as a vakil of Government ask the Government why the case should not be instituted.

The PIONEER'S Policing.

The PIONEER in its eloquent article wants to assure us that signs of Germanism have been created in the ALHILAL and that it gives German successes in full, but those of the Allies briefly.

In proof of its accusation it has also quoted some lines from ALHILAL. But instead of doubting its good intentions, we ask it the question, viz., if but a few lines that suit one's designs be selected from a long article can they serve as a proof of the Crime? More wonderful than this is the fact that ALHILAL is published in Urdu and we can claim to understand its contents more correctly and more easily than the PIONEER can itself.

The PIONEER has committed a grievous blunder. Can the PIONEER, after soothing the enraged heart, show from what source and how the ALHILAL and the poor Urdu press get the German news? The URDU press is a precis of the English papers. The records prepared by the PIONEER and the TIMES etc. are sounded on the

Urdu gramaphone. The charge of the Pioneer is in fact brought home against itself and its friends. No special correspondent of the Urdu press is in the field. The Urdu Press does not get letters about the wounded. Its representatives do not hold conversation with eye witnesses. Moreover, the Urdu press has nothing to do with telegraphs, while the case is thus, the charge is baseless that news without foundation is being published,If the English papers have no basis, it is a different thing.

At this time we remember the interesting logic of the PATRIOT expressed in the same case of the ALHILAL in support of the PIONEER. It says that the readers of Urdu papers are not yet educated. But it is a matter for regret that it has not taken the condition of his party into consideration. Among this party as well there may be several of but ordinary learning.

We have often read the ALHILAL and we remember that in its issue of the 16th September, it has inserted the news of the retreat of the Germans also, and in the same article it has extracted the moral results of the destruction of the University of Louvain and has in this connected connection stated the German atrocities and again in its issue of the 30th September it has written thus:- "Germany without advancing on Paris is ~~t~~ retreating."

Verily the ALHILAL has committed a mistake by criticising PIONEER as regards the loyalty question. The Government have issued a warning to the PIONEER. If the PIONEER's object is reveng for the same, we regret it much.

Friction between ALHILAL and the PIONEER.

66. The SHAMS-ul-AKHBAR, of the 17th November, in commenting on the subject, says that the PIONEER had at the outset of the ~~a~~ war shown that the defensive plan adopted by the Allies proved their weakness. In another issue it is said that a German squa~~d~~ron consisting of six cruisers was cruising in Russia~~n~~ seas and

and these would prove to be troublesome and xexatious to the 48 vessals of the Allies. In another issue it had, in its column expressed astonishment at the big German guns of 16½-inch calibre The SHAMS asks:- "Do these statements not convey what is tantamount to pro-Germanism?" The paper goes on to say that our respactable Anglo-Indian contemporary putting its policy in theback-ground charged the poor Alhilal with many accusations. The ALHILA was unjustly charged on the plea of its intricate articles with singing the friendship of the Germans.

Paper-editing is an onerous and responsible work in which one has to meet withø thousands of stumblings and to subject oneself to thousands of criticisms and charges and just as sepoys in the field should not open his mouth in spite of receiving wounds upon wounds, just so should one put up with the criticism of others, whether just or unjust. But the charge made on the ALHILAL is unjust. A special anxiety seems to have been created as to the attitude of the Indian Mussalman circles towards Turkish movements and policy. This is found in Anglo-Indian papers. All this is due to suspicion, if one considers it. The PIONEER saw the articles in the ALHILAL which were well ø weighed then how could it refrain from getting the ALHILAL stopped as it entertains suspicion against the Mussalmans of India? The Pioneer has not only criticised the ALHILAL and other Muslim s but has also tried to make the merit-appreciating Government grow suspicious against them. But it should remember that so long as the lamp of loyalty and of the command of God remains lit in the hearts of Mussalmans it is impossible to turn the from the right path even though they may be involved in most serious calamities. They know that the same will one day make the British have full reliance on them, and thus they will be classed amongst the most devoted subjects of the merit-appreciating Government. The PIONEER's criticism has created another difficulty for Indian editors and

and we appraise all our contemporaries as to this impending cala mity and advise them not to follow Anglo-Indian papers in the matter of war news, as we have received many letters questioning us as to the authenticity of news published recently by the STATESMAN from Australian sources.

68. The SHAMS-ul AKHBAR, of the 18th November, says that a loyalty meeting was held at Rajahmundry by the Mussalmans of the place on the 18th November under the presidency of Saiyid Abdul Wahab Sahib, whereat declarations of loyalty and devotion to the British Government were made and the meeting terminated after offering prayers for victory of to the British arms.

Loyalty meeting at Rajahmundry.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMARY
(para 76)

A brief account of the capture of the Emden is found in this issue of the paper:

Lokopakari --- 16th November 1914.

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For the week ending 5th December 1914.

No.49 of 1914.

VERNACULAR PAPERS

I.FOREIGN POLITICS.

23. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 23rd November, has the following written by Rao Abdur Rahman of Raipur, in the District of Shaharanpur:- It is regretted that at lastthe inauspicous news, to hear which the Mussalmans of India had not been prepared has been received and it has upset our hearts, As the aspect of affairs has become very delicate and intricate, so the first duty of every Mussalman should be express his opinion by every possibl means without fear of contradiction or blame, for the guidance of the nation. Th

Turkey and the European War.

This fact does not any longer demand any definition viz., theTurkey has, by joining the war, shown no regard at all for religion nor has she paid any attention to the voice of seven crores of the Mussalmans of India nor she has taken any account of her act equivalent to suiĝcide. Hence, it should be asked what must be the procedure of the Mussalmans of India on score of their religion and morals?

Whereas the religion of most Mussalmans consists of a "covering and bedding", they have connection with Turkey on the score of religion and also because of the fact that she is the defender of Mecca and Medina.

I will proceed to discuss the subject from a religious point of view.

The religion strictly enjoins on us to act up to our promise. It is plain enough that the Turkish Ministers from the beginning of the war upto now have declared their neutrality on several occasions. This was a strong promise whether made by a Mussalman or a non-Mussalman. In spite of making such a promise twice and thrice Turkey has by joinin the war committed an act of breaking her promise, according to religion, and hence the Mu salmans of the world should entertain no sympathy for her owing to religious connection as she is not now entitled to the sympathy of the Muslim world because of the fact that she has broken her promise. In proof of this statement I quote a decree of Maulana Rashid Ahmad Sahib Gungohi who is acknowledge d by all the Mussalmans of India and Arabia in this century as an unparalled authority on the traditions and law. It runs thus-----

"QUESTION:- India has been for more than a hundred years and is the property of and in the possession of Christian authorities. Among the subjects of them are Hindus, etc., persons of different nationalities, and we Mussalmans as well are under them. This being the case should the Mussalmans be the subjects

of them those authorities or not? In what manner should we Mussalman behave with regard to the authorities and the HINDUS etc?

ANSWER;- (1) The religion and the law of all the Christians are:- They do not fight and oppose any nation and religion. Nor do they interfere in the religious freedom of any and they keep their subjects in peace and safety; hence the Mussalmans can lawfully remain in India which is the property and in the possession of Christians and can become as their subjects as for example, when the infidels gave trouble to Mussalmans in Mecca the Prophet sent them to "Hasba" in possession of Christians. This was due merely to the fact that the latter would not interfere in the religion of any.

(2) When Mussalmans become subjects and promise that they will not enchroach upon the life and property of the authorities or their subjects and will not act against them in any matter then the breaking of the promise against Government or doing any treacherous act or showing opposition is not lawful nor is such an act against the Hindus, etc., as subjects of the Government lawful."

Islam enjoins Mussalmans to fulfil their promises in a manner in which perhaps no other religion does enjoin it:"God said, fulfil your promise or you will be questioned about it on the judgment Day." Islam strictly prohibits breaking any promises and threatens against any such act.

The writer asks the Mussalmans of the world generally and the Mussalmans of India in particular to say whether Turkey has not commited an act of breaking her promise? and whether she has not become liable to forfeit the sympathy of the Muslim worldas she has acted contrary to the Holy Quoran.

I do not wish he says, on this occasion to invite attention to the favours and treatment that the British Government

has extended to Turkey. People who read papers and history are well aware of this.

24. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 23rd November, says that the PAISAH AKHBAR writes under the above heading that:- The Madras Mussalman editors, publishers and printers held a meeting at which it was decided that efforts should be made unitedly to create feelings of loyalty in the Mussalmans towards the Government of the time being and they moreover assured the Government that they would discharge their duty sincerely.

Loyalty of Mussalman editors.

We (the JARIDAH) gladly apprise our contemporary that the Madras editors and proprietors of the presses have established an association named "The Muslim Press Association", which is discharging its duty with regard to the loyalty to Government successfully and with sincerity.

25. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 23rd November, says that on the evening of Saturday Maoulvi Abdul Majid Sahib Sharar, editor of the QAUMI REPORT, delivered an interesting speech on the marginally-noted subject at the meeting of the Urdu Society held at the Press of the Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, Royapettah. A greater part of the speech had to do with instructions to adopt a attitude towards the British Crown.

We and our duty.

27. The SHAMS-ul-AKHBAR, of the 23rd November, writes:- reports that at Arkonam after the Friday prayers a meeting of the Mussalmans of the place was held under the presidency of the Plish Imam at the Mosque whereat after expressing sympathy with the British Government resolutions were passed, and intimation sent to the Viceroy and the Governor of Madras.

Loyalty meeting at Arkonam.

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36. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 25th November, writes on the authority of a reporter that on Saturday last, the Mussalmans of Karur held a general meeting to pray for success to the British arms and to declare loyalty to the British Crown. Before the meeting the pupils of the Madrasai Islamia proceeded in a procession with flags in hands and repeating verses containing prayers for success to the British Government and after passing through the city arrived at the mosque at about 10 A.M. The meeting was a crowded one and most of the nobles were also present.

A loyalty meeting of the Mussalmans of Karur.

Qazi Saiyiid Nizam-ud-din Sahib delivered a speech in which he pointed out that to be firm in loyalty to the British Government and to pray for their success "is a religious duty."

Haji Moulavi Saiyid Saleh Sahib proved that "The British Government is the most civilised and just of all Governments in the world and that it accords religious toleration and peace and comfort to their subjects in every way" and afterwards he invited the attention to pray.

Yousuf Ali Sahib, B.A., also spoke in the same terms and expressed regret at the want of foresight of the Turks.

Saiyid Ghulam Ghaus Sahib recognised the blessings conferred by the British Government, and then the meetingprayed for success to the British arms.

43, The QAUMI REPORT, of the 26th November, writes:- Mr. Lloyd George,, theChancellore of the Exchequer, had in a brilliant meeting delivered a powerful speech and in the excitement of his speech had gone to such length that he had with great carelessness compared the Kaiser of Germany to the Prophet in being uneducated, and in his madness. We know that at the time, his statement pleased him by smiling but he might not feel that by

Apology for mistake.

his historical and moral mistake he would seriously wound the feelings of crores of Mussalmans.

I have discussed both in speech and writings the mistake and I came to know that the London Muslim League under the Presidency of the Right Hon'ble Mr. Saiyed Amir Ali had invited his attention to his mistake and to the feelings of Mussalmans.

I am glad to hear to day th t the just -minded LLoyd Gerge comprehended this hint and expressed regret at once and had no regard for any obstacle in the display of his moral courage. Moreover this Honourable Englishman apologised and gave proof of his heart-felt regret by ordering the stop of all printed copies of his speech and suggesting that the sentences might not be included in future in his speech. They may be forgotten. Praise be to God. Mr. Lloyd George has acted in a noble manner and we are also ready to act in a similar fashion in return therefor. We withdraw all our words that had to do with Mr. Lloyd and assure him that his voice of apology will be vibrating in the ears of Mussalmans and they will be saying the verse: "this is your act and (brave) men act like this."

Mr. Lloyd owing to his free temperament and to his enlightened mind has not only declared that he is just-minded, but has given proof of the fact that he feels his official responsibility thoroughly.

True it is that very few Englishmen have read Islamic history. The narrations made while they were young and remembered by them woing to the power of their retentive memory and are occasionally given expression to by mistake or forgetfulness. But we have said that an apology for a mistake is one for a thousand mistakes and the fact is if Lloyd George had not committed the mistake the Mussalmans would not have had such sympathy towards him as has now been created in their minds for him as they have now become acquainted with the characteristics of a noble Englishman.

We hope that all Mussalmans will forget the occurrence by taking advantage of the high moral strength of Islam which teaches us to criticise and speak well even ~~f~~ of our antagonists.

47. The QAUMI REPORT, of the 26th November, reports that a loyalty meeting was held under the Presidency of Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Khuddoos Pasha Sahib at "Khas Mahal" day before yesterday. The President of the society delivered a ~~s~~ useful and well-grounded speech in moving a proposal for maintaining loyalty. Shamsul-Ulama Hafiz Lutfulla Sahib gave some useful advice as regards the matter. The President of the meeting in his opening speech made the following remarks:-

Loyalty meeting of the Anjuman of Sufies, Madras.

Honourable gentlemen, -- you have placed me under a debt of gratitude by asking me to preside at the meeting of the Sufi Society. You should have selected one of your ~~X~~ elders for the purpose, as it is your Society but perhaps you considered that as this was a meeting to express loyalty to our King we an all on an equal footing here.

I feel joyful when I see that your Anjuman has convened this special meeting for expressing loyalty. You have a lot of disciples and followers, etc., and so by your procedure an idea will be created in their minds that under Islam loyalty to the ruler for the time being is indispensable and as the war is not a religious war we can therefore remain firm in our loyalty without joining the Turks. You might have seen in the papers that eminent Ulemas of Egypt hasve issued decrees stating that the war is not a religious war and that loyalty to the ruler for the time being that is to say, the British Government, is indispensable. I have written to papers likewise. My opinion has been and is the same that we, in our capacity as Indians are bound by gratitude to the British Grown, and it is necessary that we should fulfit our promise of loyalty.

You know that the Young Turks have joined the war merely owing to German mischief and deceit. The Sultan, the Grand Vazier and the Turks in general dislike the war as they know the Germany wants only to realise her ends. I do not wish to prolong the speech. A resolution declaring loyalty is to be moved. I hope you will approve of it and you will prevail upon others to be loyal.

Under the British shadow we make progress in matters political and religious for which we are grateful. You should not lend ears to false rumours or believe false German news.

Perhaps you may remember that our Secretary of State for India, Lord Crewe, has very recently proclaimed that English are not fighting against Mussalmans and that whatever may be the condition of the Turkish State, Islam will continue. Moreover the Viceroy has under the Royal Command issued a proclamation stating that all our sacred places will be respected and that Russia and France will also respect them. We Mussalmans should believe the Royal command and should heartily declare loyalty.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION,

(k) General.

Indian loyalty and its true significance.

72, The HINDU NESAN, of the 28th November, writes:- The Indian loyalty is not an unmeaning devotion to the King, but is the outcome of clear motives of self-interest. Our Journalists and politicians view this self-interest form from two different aspects and are consequently divided into two classes. One sec tion upholds the view of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Mr. Tilak that the British Rule serves as an instrument and school for training Indians for conducting their own Government There was a time when this view was held even by the Englishmen in India and many people, including a few, who entirely approve of the administrative methods of the British Government in India and many

people including a few, who entirely approve of the administrative met ods of British Government in India, still hold this view. Though this party accepts the British rule loyally and gratefully, the members comprising it think that it is a temporary factor whose help is necessary to enable the Indians to acquire the capacity of governing their country. These people are of opinion that a time will come when the work of England in India will be finished and the British will leave India, handing over the British for having made them such. This is the dream of men like Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and many high-souled Englishmen. The other party has a great attachment for the association of the British people than that of the British Government. This party wants that India should be allowed to have self-government on the colonial lines, having all the privileges which the colonials now enjoy. It is this dream that acts as an impetus to the loyalty of the members comprising this party to the British Government. In effect, this party also hopes for SWARAJ for India; but it does not like to give up all connection with the British either at present or in the future.

The Budge Budge riot.

76. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 2nd December says:- The PIONEER refers to the statement of the Chronicle that the Budge Budge riot had been instigated by the Germans and remarks that this is altogether incredible, and that it is natural to suspect such things in the present European crisis. The AMRITA BAZAAR PATRIKA is in entire agreement with this view. There is no doub that those who wish harmony between the Indians and the English will concur with the PIONEER and the AMRITA BAZAAR PATRIKA in their opinion.

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86. The QAUMI REPORT, of the 21st November, writes:- Under the presidency of Mr. G.F.Moscardi, the Collector of the district,

A meeting at Adoni.

a general meeting was held on the 12th instant in the permiss premisses of the Municipal Council.

Dr. Saiyid Ghulam Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Assistant Surgeon declared in his fluent speech that Britain had been the loyal friend of the Turks and when, in the Balkan war, Turkey(s foundation had been shaken British had belped her in maintaining her position in Europe. He read out the proclamation of the Government contained in the Fort St.George Gazette, dated 2nd November and said: "all the Mussalmans of Adoni disapproved the action of Turkey" in declaring war on her old and loyal friend the Emperor of India at the instigation of mischievous Germany. The following resolutions were then passed. Khatib Wali Muhi-ud-din Sahib proposed that "We live in peace under the shadow of our Government without being interfered with in matters religious or secular. We express our thanks with a sincere heart and promise to be devoted and obedient to our Government for ever." Mir Karamath Ali Sahib Moved that "the Government has on behalf of themselves and Allies promised in its proclamation to protect the sacred places of Islam and we express our sincere thanks to it for the same."

90. The SHAMS-ul-AKHBAR, of the 19th November, says:- On Tuesday last a meeting of the Urdu Literary Societ y was held in

Mussalmans and loyalty.

the Madrasai Usmania Hall under the presidency of Nawab Raoof Ahmad Khan Bahadur, "Purthaw" when Munshi Saiyid Abdul Azeem Sahib, Editor of the Shams-ul-Akhbar, delivered a speech the gist of which is as follows:-

We learned to be loyal from the beginning of our life and not now; and Islam has given us a legacy in the keeping

to our promise. It is for us and we are for it. The existence of the British Government in India has been from long ago and during this time there has saarcely been an occasion when the Government hadve had to complain against Indian Mussalmans. We should see how we can preserve peace and order in the country. The remedy lies in our acting fully up to Government instructions We should explain to foolish and illiterate persons what the correct news about the war is as it is received and thus put and an end almost to gup and gossips. We had at the outset of the war assured Government that no German influence could produce any effect on us; and subsequently we gave a practical shape to this declaration by making an offer of our services to Government as volunteers. Moreover, we sent our Indian troops to the front without expecting anything in return therefor, but the British merit-appreciators praised us very much and suggested many a good suggestion, as for instance, the su ggestion made by Sir William Wedderburn and other English papers and inserted in the Shams already makes us successful beyond our hopes. We are promised brotherly rights not those of a subservient nation but as Europeans.

The Madras Presidency Muslim League's meeting.

91. The SHAMS-ul-AKHBAR, of the 19th November, says:- On the 6th November a meeting of this League was held in which the President, the Prince of Arcot, delivered an English speech. The Diwan to the Prince, Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bahadur, in getting a translation of the speech inserted in this paper, believes that the Mussalman brethren in general the leaders of the nation in particular will take the question of loyalty into their deep consideration and will act with foresight and sagacity and will not let their loyalty and old fame go from their hands. The gist of the speech is as follows:-

"Turkish interference in this dreadful war has created

serious complications. We never suspected that Turkey, which had declined to side with German atrocities, was, helpless in German hands, or that its Young Party, which is responsible to a great extent for the present situation, was to deficient in and in the feelings of patriotism. The Allies will surely be successful in the end as they are most powerful and their resources are boundless. Unfortunately the Turks have involved themselves in the war and will have, therefore, to suffer the evil consequences thereof. Our Loyalty to Government is very strong No political hurricane could shake it. The assurances of His Excellency as to the safety of our sacred places is a sufficient proof of the fact that the Government has great regard for our religious feelings. Our religion compels us to be sincerely loyal to our Government. So I express with respect and passionately the assurances of our unflinching loyalty, and in my capacity as the representative of thefirst helper of the British Government, request my co-religionists of this Presidency that they will keep their minds cool at this juncture and will avoid committing acts that might eclipse their name and fame. The leaders in the mufassal are also requested that they will instruc the people in general to act in a manner such as to prove their loyalty and to be free from creating suspicon at all times and seasons.

Loyalty meeting at Bomroo, Kistna.

92. The Shams-ul-Akhbar, of the 19th November, has a lette from Muhammad Abdur Raheem reportin that on the 14th November, a loyalt meeting was held at Bomroo, Kistna district. The meeting was composed of many Mussalmans of the division. Dr. Khwaja Asadullah Sahib Bahadur delivered a speech proving that the Turkish was is a secular war and the Mussalmans have no religious connection therewith, and referring to the "religious toleration" granted by the British Government he said

there is not a single Government in the world under which the subjects enjoy such peace and tranquility. Munshi Muhammad Abdul Kareem Sahib impressed on the minds of the audience that Mussalmans should be loyal and faithful to Government; when the audience that Mussalmans should be loyal and faithful to Government; when the audience with one voice passionately declared their loyalty to Government and said: "we are very much pleased with the British Government." The meeting terminated with prayers for long life to His Majesty the King-~~Empr~~ Emperor of India, George V, and Her Majesty the Queen Mary, and for the preservation of the British Empire.

100. The QAUMI REPORT, of the 28th November, in a leader on the marginally-noted heading writes:- It is said that the dreadul European war constitutes a period of world-wide lamentation and mourning in which it is not lawful for one to complain against any grief or wound or mistakes of any friends and that there is no time to attend to home work as the Government is engaged in the war affairs and cannot, therefore, listen to anything.

Concord and loyalty.

Nearly such is the plea put forward by the Madras Muslim League in closing its work this year.

In certain quarters it is being moved that the Congress should invite the League as well for both to declare loyalty It cannot be said that any discussion of public matters would create any anxiety for Government. Had it been so the Government would have closed the doors of Councils. But the Council work of the Government is proceeded with regularly.

The Mussalmans have declared their loyalty. There is very little room for its declaration unitedly. If the time demands it I would also say "Yes". What is required is loyalty in deed

and not in words and if any rpoof of this is given the editor is ready to congratulate both the League and the Congress.

It is really regrettable that the Muslim League has rendred the desires of the nation dead and has been regardless of its real duty, deceived by phantoms of fancy. It is not knowm how long it may keep its Britannie policy safe and sound in the Indian heat.

A monument of the black men on the land of the white

101, The QAUMI REPORT, of the 28th November, has the following extract from the KASHMERI of Lahore by one Hasan Nizami under the marginally-noted heading:-

EPITAPH

"On the graves of Indian martyrs in Europe"

This is a monument of the black who had come to fight on the soil of the white. Here some alien warriors are sleeping who were killed for the name and fame of 32 crores inhabitants of poor India. These are the black marks which the beauty of white land considers as the beloved mole of its face.

Shed tears on the helplessness of these aliens. They got their necks cut to remove the helplessness of their country.

This dust is peopled by a nation from which European law did not demand a license for their dwelling there.

These people were the representatives of the nations who live in the inglorious country named India. They were sent to this place by each nation after cutting them off from their hearts and livers so that they might preserve the honour of their king.

Here those men are taking rest who discharged their duty honourably and successfully and who wrote their service (connected with the duty which India recognised) with their red blood on the white paper of Europe to remain for all time.

These are the Indians who threw away the new weapons and fought with their old weapons by getting on the breasts of the enemy. These are the warriors owing to whose officers the livers of the enemy trembled.

Look at the graves of aliens respectfully. Here lie the warriors unversed in etiquette, whose etiquette and civilisation was to kill and to be killed.

These are not sleeping but are awake. These are not dead but are living. These are not sick but are in good health, because they drew the sword for the awaking, life and health of the country.

Around this silent place there is an enclosure of crooes of eyes of the Indians which accompanied them with a message from their palpitating hearts and when they met death after performing their duty heroically, these (eyes) stood around them to guard them and will remain standing until the reward for their sold heads are distributed.

You have arrived at the door of this house the inmates of which have adorned their heads fof the adornment of the house of their country. You are standing by the side of this ship which sank in the ocaan of war but carried safe to shore the broken vessel of their country.

Oh ! visitors(if Europeans) write on your mind the bravery shown by these fierce acts and the loyalty to the King and return after getting this impressed on your minds how that India came here and shed lustre on its name nor is it now liable to be viewed with disregard;(if Asiatics) don't allow your pride and conceit to appear as you are of a patient and delicate land, where this is considered as quite ordinary duty for it is a land which diffuses spirituality.

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For ;the week ending 12th December 1914.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY THE INDIANS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

1. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 11th December, remarks:-

A fatal assault case in Assam.

"We published last week particulars of an extraordinary case in Assam that will we fear, rouse the deepest indignation in India. It seems as if the worst spirit in South Africa or Penang has, for a moment, taken asylum in Assam. Who does not remember, without furious indignation, the definite charges of oppression of heart-less treatment that used to be brought against certain employers of labour inSouth Africa? But we need not, it seems, go so far as that to look for being a British subject. ... The husband of a cooly woman died in a tea garden, where he was working as a cooly. The woman about a month ago, brought a series of charging charges against the European Manager of the garden. .... She suggested that the body of the deceased might be disinterred and examined by a Civil Surgeon. The body was not dug out. The Police, under the instructions from the Deputy Commissioner, held an enquiry in the tea garden itself. A report was submitted as a result of this enquiry by the Superintendent of Police. The police found that the woman had mad a malicious charge against the European Manager; and that in that crime, her son-in-law also had joined Recommendation, therefore, was promptly made to prosecute the woman and her son-in-law for making a false charge, in the first instance and for abetment in the second instance. The Police followed up their enquiry to such an extent as to assert that that was 'the second time the European Manager had been falsely and maliciously accused of serious affences and

if it was not stopped by a prosecution he would be continually harassed."

"Never had a case a more dramatic turn than this. The Police seemed to have fallen upon some very bad characters who, although immersed in poverty, dared bring false charges of a very grave character against the European Manager of a tea garden And that gentleman had been 'recklessly and maliciously' charged once before. No crime could be greater than that workmen should combine against their employers or their immediate superior to make charges of what amounts to killing a labourer; and that an Indian woman should be detected selling herself as an instrument into the hands of some discontented vile and conspiring rascals, over the dead body of her husband is certainly something very repugnant to Indian minds. .... The result was that she, who had brought a tale of sorrow, found herself arraigned to answer a charge, perhaps the most heinous for any human being to answer. No wonder the case at once obtained an acute interest throughout Assam and Bengal.

"Before the judicial tribunal, however, the case was fated to take a second and even more dramatic turn--and the most painful throughout the end.The Extra Assistant Commissioner found the European Manager 'not incapable of committing such offence.' and yet the Police had found that against this man this charge was 'recklessly and maliciously made' and they wanted to protect him against such charges, for the 'second time' lest he should be 'continually harassed.' And the Judicial officer goes on to say how this European Manager, whom the Police would protect from 'continued harassing,' had 'once whipped a boy in despair attempted to commit suicide! The Manager thus stood revealed from the innocent veil that the Police threw over him. .... We have to add that a European 'senior Extra Assistant Commissioner' had already made a 'judicial' enquiry

and found that the woman had preferred a false andmalicious charge. One is shocked at this scant consideration shown to a woman actually beinding over her dead husband and appealing that his dead body might be exhausted, if necessary, to prove her story of his death. To the credit of British justice be it said that the woman was not convicted on such evidence, for having preferred a false charge. Here is, however, a case that will ever warn the public from having anything to do with the case that will ever Police. If the Assam Government would not make any further enquiry into this affair, it will have no authority, at any time, to ask for any co-operation between the public and the Police. One such instance will prejudice the popular mind for one hundred years to come."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The Calcutta Bomb outrage.

46. Referring to the recent bomb-outrage at Calcutta, the ISLAMIA PRASANGA NESAN, of the 28th November, says:- The evil habits of bomb-throwing etc., have been newly introduced into India by the present day civilization. When will the Indians become truly loyal and courageous? We expect that the Government will find out the culprits and punish them deservedly.

On the same subject, the HINDU NESAN of the 3rd December, writes:- The people of India and the loyalists are much grieved to find that at a time when England and India, knowing each other intimately, are being untied together, certain wicked men are doing anarchic deeds in some parts of Northern India. A few ignorant men do such wicked acts and the consequence is that other well-behaved and innocent men are susptected and shadowed by spies. We wish very much that the culprits who threw these bombs now as an obstacle to the propperity of India, will be detected and that such acts will not be repeated in future. The loyal

citizens should largely assist the officials of the Criminal Intelligence Department, in this matter.

The INDIAN, of the 29th November, also comments on this subject in the same strain.

50. Referring to the statement of this Maharaja that the Indians are prepared to sacrifice their all for the sake of thei Sovereign and that India is ready to furnish any number of troops tothe front, the VIDYABHANU, of the 30th November, says:- This is entirely true. There are certain classes in India who are born warriors and if all of them had been given military training, there would be enough of troops now to face even the huge army of the Germans and to destroy it. Even now it is not too late. If our Government decides to give military training to the Indians, the British can soon hope to be the first Military Power in the world as she is the first Naval Power.

The Maharaja of Idar and India.

51. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 30th November, reports, Mr. Scott Holland, the editor of the COMMONWEALTH, to have written as follows:- Words fail to express adequately our admiration for India. It was never expected that there would be such a spontaneity of sympathy from India. We have truly captured the minds of the Indians and they are ready to sacrifice even their lives for our sake. We are really ashamed to think of our having acted upon a racial distinction in the case of those, who are prepared to sacrifice their lives for us. It was no doubt foolish and mean on our part to have been so arrogant . In spite of this, they continue to have a good opinion of us. Really, we do not all deserve this reward from them. We swear that the treatment of India hereafter will be in keeping with the help rendered by her to England at this critical juncture.

India and the War.

The INDIAN of the 2nd December, reports a correspondent to the NEW STATESMAN to have stated that the fact that the Idn Indians have come forward to sympathise with and hel p England in all possible ways in the present war should not be taken to imply that they are completely satisfied with the officials conducting the government in India and that India's help was not now given only with the object of destroying the millitarism of Europe and with the hope that it would lead to the principle equality obtaining in England being extended to India also and observes:- We are afraid this correspondent is a little too plain. But it is not a mistake to be plain, when the attitude of India is being misconstrued. It is wrong to presume, as many Indian and European officials do, that it is the efficiency of their administration that has impelled the Indians to extend their hearty support to England at this juncture. It is their affection for their King-Emperor, and the feeling that the war he has entered upon is a just one and that they are bound to help him, without caring for the conduct of the officials here, that has led to their coming forward. So, the wholecredit for their action should go to the Indians and not to the officials in India.

The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 3rd December, echoes the view expressed by Lala Lajput Rai that, as the present war has dislocated all trade in India and raised the prices of all articles, it is the duty of the Government to see that the poor people do not suffer any hardship on this account and that, if even clerks drawing monthly salaries in public offices are compelled to contribute to the expenses of this war, it would lead to their trying to recoup the same by other means and that it is therefore necessary to rule that persons whose income is less than a certain sum need not subscribe to the war funds.

52. Referring to the message of ~~E~~ Reuter that Mr. Roberts moved a resolution in the House of Commons on the 26th November, that the cost of the Indian Expeditionary Force should be borne by the Indian revenues, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 2nd December says:-

The cost of the Indian Expeditionary Force.

We do not know how to construe this message. The wording of the resolution implies that the whole cost of the Indian Expeditionary Force should be met from the Indian revenues. But it was stated by Lord Hardinge at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 8th September las t that though the expenditure for the Indian army should be borne only by the British Exchequers as requested by the On'ble Mr. G.M.Chitnairs. Though the Indians may be prepared in their exuberance of loyalty, to bear any amount of expenditure, it will result in serioushardships to India in the future, if the limit prescribed by Lord Hardinge is exceeded.

53. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 2nd December, writes:- Our readers are aware that a Commission has been appointed by the Government to inquire into the causes of this riot, and that it is conducting its enquiry. Now the PIONEER published a telegraphic communication said to have been received by the LONDON TIMES that it is stated in Canada that this riot was committed at the instigation of the Germans. We do not know wherefrom the LONDON TIMES And the Pioneer got tis this information. Do these papers think that any absurd news can be published at this time of war, and that the blame for almost everything can be thrown upon th Germans? It is not only disrespecting the authority of the Commi- which is now enquiring into this subject, to say that the riot in question was engineered by the Germans, but it is also a reflection upon the wisdom and loyalty of the Sikhs to assert that they were tools in the hands of the Germans.

The Komagatamaru riots and the Germans.

Referring to the above mentio information published by the PIONEER, the Islamia Prasanga Nesan of the 3rd December says:- When the whole Indian community has voluntarily placed all its resourees at the disposal of England and its members are prepared to sacrifice their very lives for her, it is rather hard to believe that a small section of this community would have yielded to the influence of the Germans. As the Komagata-maru incident is now being inquired into by a Commission appo. by the Government, we refrain from dialating upon this subject at present.

56. The MUSLIM MITRAN, of the 3rd December, observes:-

The valour of the Indian sepoy.

Till now the people of Europe a America were under the impression that it was only they that had valour and not the people of Asia and Africa. But the victory obtained by the Europeans and Americans for the last two or three centuries were due not to their valour along, but to their guns and other implements of war. Our British Government did not conquer the whole of India with the help of European soldiers, but only with the help of Indian sepoys led by European officers. The impression that the westerns were more valiant than the easterns was removed in a way by the result of the Russo-Japanese war. The tenacity with which the Arabs of Tripoli are still keeping the Italians at bay is another proof of the falsity of this impression. The valour of the Europeans, the and especially the Indians, has now become quite patent in the present European war. The Germans, who are considered to be the best soldiers in Europe, are reported to be blinking before the Indian sepoys, and so the westerns, who used to attach the least importance to Indians in every respect, will now understand that they are lions in war.

57. The Liva-ul-Islam, of the 3rd December, also reproduces the comments of the ISLAMIA PRASANGA NESAN of the 28th November on this subject.

The Calcutta Bomb outrage.

58. In the course of a leading article, in which it traces the several stages through which the Indian National Congress has passed, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 3rd December, says:- A sort of discontent was engendered in the minds of the people when, during a certain period in the history of the Congress, the Government viewed its endeavour with disfavour. The economic conditions of India also added to this discontent. The intolerance of certain authorities followed by a great agitation, and the public were confronted with the question whether they could not gain everything by their own efforts. Opinions differed on this question with the result that it gave rise to a schism among the Congress leaders in 1907. Ever since, the Congress has been lacking in its enthusiasm, and has no veen able to achieve its objects. Now that the cherished ideal of the Indians is to pu put forth their own efforts and work with perseverance, under the guidance of the rulers, they ought to cultivate the harmonious blending of the old and the new spirit. To bring about such a combination, the old leaders and the new enthusiasts must unite together. We hope that the Madras session of the Congress will be marked by such a union and that a new era will begin this year in the history of the Congress.

The Congress.

63. Referring to the formation at present of new battalions of Indian soldiers in India, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 8th December, recommends the free enlistment of the Indians in all the provinces, including the Andhras in this Presidency.

Indian battalions.

67. The VEERAKESARI, of the 1st December writes:- Although the party spirit which broke up the Congress At Surat has considerably hampered its progress since then, thanks to the untiring efforts of patriotic sons of the type of Mr. Gokhale, the constitution of this body has been once again laid on a firm basis. We now see it proposed in some quarters that at the forth coming session to be held at Madras, the work of the Congress, in view of the present crisis, should be confined to resolutions on loyalty. This proposal may have its origin in the parallel argument urged in the Legislative Council that no questions of a controversial nature nor any Legislation which is likely to meet with opposition from the public should be taken up for dischar discussion until the close of the war. In England even men of the type of Lord Curzon and the Under Secretary Mr. Roberts have proposed that further reforms in the Indian administration should be considered in view of the heroic assistance rendered by the Indian troops to the cause of the Empire. We refuse to believe that even under the guidance of the President like B Bhupendranath Basu there can be men in the Congress who are so narrow minded or dull-witted as not to recognise their duty in the cause of national progress. We earnestly hope that the Congress will do all in its power to strenghten and perpetuate the feeling of fraternity which has now been brought into being between Indians and Englishmen and devise means for ensuring that these two races will in future always deal with each other on terms of perfect equality and that the Congress will, with this end in view, continue its activity throughout the year. If it is admitted that the very foundation of national greatness is patriotism coupled with loyalty, we fail to see how it can be urged that the usual programme should be abandoned. All classes and communities are with equal eagerness watching the progress of this

The Indian National Congress.

national institution.

74. The SHAMS-ul-AKHBAR, of the 28th November, comments on the Muchuppoora bomb affair and says that among the wounded there was a Bengali who refused to give his name. The paper thinks that the throwers of the bomb can be detected by means of this Bengali. Perhaps he has come connection with them, otherwise he would surely have given his name. His refusal to do so is a proof of his being a member of the party of badmashes.

Bomb-throwing in Muchupoora, Bengal.

Suspicion is created that the present affair has connection with the murder of Inspector Ghosh as the persons bombed this time with the intent of retaliation for the wrong done are the persons who took a conspicuous part in the murder case of Inspector Ghosh and had done marked work in connection with the arrest of the culprits. The Deputy Superintendent of police, Mr. Chatterji on whom the bomb was thrown, is the officer of Police who is in charge of the enquiry into political cases and is always taking an interest in the detection of such cases. The police and Government recognise his services. But the Bengali Badmashes are inimically disposed towards him.

Four months previously he had escaped from such a devilish attack and another officer who fell a victim to the devilish acts of the bad characters was the head contable Rambhajan Singh He had received a reward of Rs.750 in connection with the case of Inspector Ghosh and the third Police officer who received wounds and whose name is Manudat Panday ahad performed conspicuous service in the arrest of Nermal Chander Rai in connection with the same case. From this it appears that the object of the badmashes was to avenge the wrong done to their friends in connection with the case of the Inspector who had been murdered.

So long as these badmashes exist in Bengal; Government and peaceful inhabitants will have to complain against like occurrences. Hence it behoves the Government to adopt measures to exterminate them. And it is necessary for them - nay it is incumbent on the peaceful public to assist Government in this respect as far as possible.

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For the week ending 19th December 1914.

No.51 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY THE INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

1. The NEW INDIA of the 14th December, observes:- "The AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, in a sympethetic leading article, tells the story of a widow's troubles in Assam, and appeals to the Commissioner of Assam to put matters right for the unfortunate woman. Here is the story, and we think our readers will agree with us that the appeal should not pass unregarded.... A coolie dies after an assault by a man who had before offered violence to an Indian boy. The widow complains. She is prosecuted for defamation. The trying Magistrate makes the above remarks in his judgment. Is the woman to be left unhelped who, crying to justice for her dead husband, received as sole compensation a police prosecutor?

A fatal assault case in Assam.

5. The NEW INDIA of the 18th December, has the following:- "Few of the laws under which India lives cause such widespread resentment as the Arms Act; the Press Act weighs most heavily on editors and the public does not know the amount of trouble and anxiety caused to them by the method and uncertainty of the administration. But the Arms Act is a continual indignity and every high-spirited Indian suffers under it. The public therefore

The Arms Act.

reason to be deeply grateful to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Oldfield who, sitting in the Appellate division of the High Court acquitted a Mussalman who had been convicted under the Act for possessing three swords. ... Mr. Justice Oldfield has decided that only the possession of Fire-arms is an offence under the Act .... The Government has, of course, the power to issue any proclamation it pleases, under the wide powers it possesses. .... Meanwhile Mr. Justice Oldfield's judgment authorises the possession of all arms except fire-arms - a most welcome vindication of the rights of the citizen."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

26. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 3rd December, writes:-

The bravery of the Indian Sepoys.

"We sent our brave Indian sepoys with these parting words: "Go and preserve the name of India by showing the skill of your hereditary bravery".

Now by seeing the message of the Secretary of State we are so pleased that the Indian sepoys in spite of being under a heavy snowfall to which they were not accustomed, they killed the Germans not only with bayonets but also showed that they had a sufficient knowledge of new tactics.

The message shows that the Indian sepoys are engaged in digging trenches with their European comrades. They engage in hand-to-hand encounters, and repel German attacks on out-posts. When a trench falls into the hands of the Germans, these sepoys retake it after fighting with bayonets. They do not, in spite of unavoidable difficulties and inconveniences, utter a word of complaint. In short the sepoys have proved themselves fit to undergo any hardships of war that can be borne as had been expected.

A correspondent of a French paper was anxious to know what

what was in the mind of the Indian sepoy and so asked the Sepoy "Are you pleased to fight for a country - France, which is not yours? Have you come gladly from a distant land to fight under the orders of a country - England, who rules you?"

Thereupon the sepoy looked at the correspondent with astonishment and anger and answered:"No one oppresses any Indian. India is a portion of a big empire and it is not a small portion; and so the Indians are the subjects of the empire. If the Germans had as they are now coercing the people of England Scotland and Ireland in the British Empire, coerced the people of England Indians, the English would have gone to India to assist the Indians; likewise we have come to assist them here."Finally the sepoy said with great pride: "We are English."

A countess, having read the conversation in a French paper sent it on to the London TIMES with the remark:"No one in England, after having read this, could remain unaffected thereby but rather will take great pride in it."

The Sepoy's answer exhibits the spirit which has been the cause of taking the Indian sepoys to the European field of battle and it does not but prove their "nation-worship" (patriotism). The heart of an Indian is wide enough to embrace the feelings of every kind of nobility in addition to those of loyalty and gratitude.

28. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 4th December, writes:-

King George and the Indian wounded.

His Majesty King George V increased the honour of the Indian wounded in hospital by sympathetically paying a visit to and conversing with them. This gives proofs of the extreme affection of His Majesty towards them owing to India's loyalty.

80. Referring to t e last bomb outrage at Calcutta, the INDIAN , of the 4th December, says that the Police can suceed in finding out the culprits if they take the people into their confidence, without suspecting innovent persons, just as Lord Hardinge did when the Delhi bomb outrage was committed.

The Calcutta Bomb outrage.

81. In the course of a leader under this heading, the HINDU NESAN of the 5th December, observes:- The appreaiation by Great Britain of the valour of the India troops and the loyalty of the Indians generally has touched the hearts of all people in India. There is no doubt that, as soon as the war come to an end, England will grant to India the position she deserves as a reward for her loyalty. If India is to improve, she should be given true liberty, her industries should be improved and she should be ~~given true~~ left free to have such education as will be conducive to her advancement. The grievances of India should be heart in England. She should have the strength to protect herself in times of danger. The Indians should be given all the high appointments under the Government. Proper means should be devised for communication regarding events in India reaching England without delay. All these things can be brought about by introducing the single reform of allowing Indian representatives to have seats in the British Parliament. If there are Indians in this assembly, England will be able to understand the conditions of India far better than she does now and this will result in greater privileges being granted to India. The number of Irish members in the House of Commons will soon be reduced to 40 and this will mean a reduction in the number of the Liberal members in that house. Thus there will be fewer members of Parliament to take an interest in Indian affairs. So we should take advantage of this opportunity to get Indian members nominated to

What India wants.

some seats in the House of Commons. England will not lose anything by allowing Indians to have some seats in this House, while India will gain immensely thereby. If all the grievances of the Indians are to be remedied, the Government should grant SWARAJ to India immediately. If this is to be delayed, the Indians should be allowed to have some seats in the British Parliament.

The Indian National Congress.

83. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 11th December, suggests the following reforms in the work of the Congress:- The Congress should meet at Delhi, the Capital of India, every year. The number of delegates from each Province should be limited. The The President appointed should continue to hold the office for three years. We should ask the Government to agree to establish SWARAJ within a prescribed time. The Indian Budget and the levey of taxes an articles exported and imported should be under our control. The Indians should have new privileges in bearing arms in the army. They should have equal privileges with the British subjects in British Colonies. The Congress itself should discuss these and other matters and arouse public opinion, as it is not possible to bring forward resolutions on these subjects in the Legislative Councils.

The Indian National Congress.

It is necessary to appoint paid Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and Lecturers, If the people are united and if they get a knowledge of what is wanted and what is not, the Government cannot do anything against their vishes. As in order to instil this idea into the minds of the people, men and money are necessary, it will be the duty of the Congress to collect them.

The Congress.

87. The DESAMATA, of the 9th December, says that ever since the Congress had broken up in 1907, it has been declining year after year. If it should attain the same pre-eminence as

as it enjoyed before 1907, the nationalists and the moderates must work together on friendly terms. They have an inclination to do so this year. The paper hopes that the Madras Congress will be marked by such a Union, and successfully held the satisfaction of all.

The Sasilekha, of the 15th December, requests the Congress leaders to convert the Nationalists into Moderates, admit them into the Congress, and hold the Madras Congress this year in a grand manner as suggested by Mrs. Besant and the editor of the Amrita Bazaar Patrika,

93. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 6th December, says in its leader as follows:- Sir Ernest Trevelyan, late Judge of the Calcutta High Court, says: "It is not love for the English that has prompted the Indi ns to help England. There may be mutual respect between the Indians, who are composed of various races, speaking different languages, and the British. But it is because they have now realised that their happiness depends upon the well-being of the British that they have come forward to help England." It is surprising that such is the opinion of the namesake of a former Governor of Madras who did much good to this country. From the very moment that it has pleased God to place India into the hands of the English, the Indians have known that their happiness consists in the happ9ness of their rulers, and we can emphatically assert that not only the disciplined soldiers among them, but all of them, from the prince to the peasant are ready to sacrifice their all for the sake of the British. The words of Mr. Trevelyn have a tendency to encourage the malicious writings of persons like the editor of the ENGLISHMAN.

"Why India helps?"

108. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 7th December, writes:-

A brilliant loyal meeting.

There is no doubting the fact that the voices of loyalty are enhoing from each corner of the world and the Mussalmans are getting ready to give practical proofs thereof. Hitherto the Madras societies have held loyalty meetings only individually and not collectively.

However, a meeting of the latter kind was held at the "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan Press yesterday evening. The proprietor oft the "Mukhbir-i-Dakhan," Maulvi Saiyid Abdul Qadir Sahib, who is the originator of the meeting, deserves congratulations. He had made special arrangements for the purpose. The chair was occupied by Khan Bahadur Maulvi Ghulam Muhammad Sahib Mahajir, who in his opening speech declared that the Mussalmans of Madras in general were loyal and that the meeting was a brilliant one and he aalso touched upon the speech of the Prince of Arcot delivered at the meeting of the Muslim League and afterwards permitted the editor of the Jaridah to move the following proposition:-

"All we Mussalmans assembled in this meeting declare our sincere loyalty to the King-Emperor and regret that the Young Turkish party has without necessity taken part in the war.We are thankful that our Empire has taken the responsibility of protecting and safeguarding our sacred places."

The proposition was seconded by Mr Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Barrister-at-Law and also by Maulavi Nawab Tajam-ul-Husain Khan Bahadur, who proved the loyalty under Muhammadan jurisprudence and the propostion was carried.

Saiyid Muhammad Qasim Sahib, Honorary Secretary of the Urdu Society, read out the Firman of His Highness the Nizam.

The editor of the Qaumi Report delivered a speech in which he said just as the devil (Satan) tempted Adam through Eve so Germany induced Turkey through the Young Party to take part in the War.

For the week ending 26th December 1914.

No.52 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY THE INDIANS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

The Indian National Congress.

1. Ind a leader under the heading "A United(?) Congress," the WEDNESDAY REVIEW, for the week ending 16th December, writes:-

"some busy people have taken upon themselves the task of making the coming session of the Indian National Congress a joint one of Moderates and e Extremists and are leaving no stone untu ned to see if any chances of bridging the gulf between them arestill open. ... In all the attempts that have been made to bring about, as they say, a UNION they forget the prime cause for the saccessasion of the Nationalists who wanted at Surant to enforce their views with the argument of the lathi and which is nothing else than personal feelings. .... It was an excellent procedure to wreck the Congress and make it impossible ; but it was not to insist upon gentlemen signing their names to a document to which they have no objection on principle. We wonder if they ever realis that nobody will be taken in by such a statement. Now that the most insuprable objection has been overcome, one would have though that nothing more had to be said or done; but no, they want to elect the delegates at any public meeting. .... The attempt is really to let in any irresponsible into the Congress-fold and create a situation similar to that at Surat. Why should these Nationalists fight shy of these affiliated bodies? Surely they can join them in large numbers and exercise therefrom a prodfound influence on the election of delegates. If this question of electing delegates at any public meeting is the only real thing that stands in their way, we think that nobody's conscience need rev-revolt if the likely delegates whose patriotism is sincere are

elected by responsible bodies like affiliated (whose patriotism is sincere are) associations, instead of owing their return to a nondescript public meeting."

The Madras Provincial Congress Committee for 1915.

2. The following appears in the UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES for the week ending 19th December:- "The announcement of the names of the members of the Provincial Congress Committee, Madras, for the year 1915 has caused considerable surprise and no less disappointment. .... The Committee that is elected is constituted mainly of vakils whose past records of public life in the case of many is not a long one. .... In the next place, the Congress being National, we expect the men from all castes and creeds will be chosen. It is a disappointment that there is not a single- non-Brahman gentleman elected. We have the highest respect for Brahmans as a class, but we protest against a whole-sale invasion of Brahmans anywhere. For the past few weeks we have been noticing the slow drifting of all powers in these matters into the hands of one community to the utter exclusion of all others. Are not Messrs. P. Kesava Pillai, K.P.Raman Menon and some Muhammadan gentlemen equally worthy of a place in the Committee? Once again we record our emphatic protest against the palpable Brahman Congress regime in Madras."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The necessity for strengthening India.

9. In a leader under this heading, the VAISYAMITRAN, of the 14th December, observes:- Our readers are aware that, as one of the allies in the present European war, Russia has increased her military strength considerably. Many English papers think that this increased strength of Russia may be detrimental to the interests of India in the future and that India should therefore strengthen her army from the present time. Writing on this sub-

subject, the REVIEW OF REVIEWS say that the increased strength of Russia may, at a future date, impel her to aspire for the supremacy of the world, as Germany is doing now. Judging from previous history, no two countries in the world have been friends for a long time. The Present war is in the main a war between the Germans and the Slavonic race. There has been a longstanding enmity between these two races, on account of the ambition of each to get a complete control over the trade and territories of north-eastern Europe. In the extent of territories and population, the Slavonic race is in a better position than the German. But they have not progressed as much as the Germans in trade and industries, Of the countries occupied by the Slavonic race it is Russia that stands foremost in the matter of strength extant and population. But the political and industrial strength of the Germans has all along been an obstacle in the way of Russia increasing her territorial extent and improving her trade. If Germany is crushed in this war, it will give free scope to Russia to accomplish her object of bringing the whole of Europe under her subjection. Besides, this, she will also get a control over the Mediterranean Sea, if the Ottoman Government is wiped out of existence as a result of this war. All this should be noted by England.

21. The SHAMS-ul-AKHBAR, of the 13th December, states:-

Misdeeds of dacoits and our helplessness.

The news of high-handedness by thi ves, plunderers and dacoits is being heard from Bengal and Northern India in particular and from other places in general. If on one side the frontier dacoits have raised the world on their heads, on the other, thieves, robbers and murderers have created a tumult. Not a week passes without a report of murder in the papers. These occurrences brin to our memory and the old state of affairs and show us the dark scenes of hardships and privations, when the people had to live

with difficulty in peace, tranquility and happiness.

History shows that when the old Kings were ruling India they had nothing to do but to strive for their own pleasure and comfort. If they did anything else it was to adorn their capital only they used to remain at home and had no information of the privations of their subjects even in their capital caused by thieves.

In India now that there is no longer the old blind rule justice has prevailed so much so that if it is said the wolf and the lamb are drinking at the same fountain, it would be no exaggeration and as this is the case it is a wonder that such badmashes have not been eradicated.

The Arms Act does not allow any one to have arms without a license. We think the Act is for those only who prefer peace and not for thieves and dacoits, as these latter have no regard for it, nor does the Government check them. Hence it is short-sightedness on the part of the Indian Legislation, that those who prefer peace are not allowee to have arms to defend them against thieves and dacoits.

True it is that the police are engaged day and night in the protection of the country and that the Police assistance is quite sufficient to save a poor man from death, but we think if this is the idea it is an arroneous one. We have heard of more than one occurrence when police aid arrives after the time and the robbers cut away after finishing their work; the distress people who are not allowed to have arms even for personal safety, either fall victims or after losing their property remain criticising the Arms Act.

During the present war the people of India have given proofs of their fitness to possess arms and the Indian army have when opposed to the Germans, become a source of pride to Great Britain and the Allies. The idea of European statesmen that the

people of India have not got the ability for higher appointments and responsibilities is contradicted severely by the statement of Field-Marshal Sir Jogh French. For instance, he says in a recent despatch that a great impression has been created on me by the higher military training and the ability of the Indian expeditionary force. The measures adopted by them to check the tricks of the enemy, have produced grand results. They undoubtedly kept larger parties in check. This makes the erroneous ideas of Europeans and of the statesmen null and void. If we are qualified to use arms against the Germans in Europe, are we not fit to possess themfor self-defence?

(k) General.

45. The SWADESMMITRAN, of the 10th December, writes:-

Swaraj for India.

Sir H. Johnston, an Englishman in Canada, is reported to have stated in the course of a speech delivered by him, that the time has come to grant SWARAJ of a certain type to Indiaand that the spontaneity with which the people of India have now come forward to guard the interests and prestige of the British Empire, forgetting altogether that they are denied the privileges enjoyed by the people of other Colonies in this Empire, has necessitated the grant of swaraj to them by the British as a reward. This opinion has been echoed by several other British statesmen. We hope the opinion of these eminent men will not end inmere words, but will take definite shape. It is incumbent on the British Government to announce openly now that, in view of the self-sacrifice and whole-hearted support of the Indians at this juncture, India will be deferred till after the war is ended. But such an announcement immediately will make the world understand the gratitude and magnanimity of British statesmen.

50. The INDIAN, of the 16th December, writes:- The mal-treatment and death of Indian coolies at the hands of European officials, the views held by the Magistrates who make the inquiries in these cases and the final acquittal of these gloriou[s] men have become very common in India. We do not know when th[e] Government will put a stop to this state of things.

European officials and Indian coolies.

The Islamia Prasanga Nesan, of the 19th December, reproduces the above remarks-

52. The Indian of the 19th Decemb r, desires very much very much that the Arms Act should be repealed soon.

The Arms Act.

54. Referring to the fact that 30,000 acres of land have been reserved in the Punjab for the depressed classes under the orders of the Government of India, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 1[…] December, says:- The Punjab Government fears that if lands be granted to the depressed classes, the already existing difficult[y] of obtaining agricultural labour will be aggravated, and that the existing social and economic order will be upset. They have therefore proposed to allot 20,000 acres to the criminal and wandering tribes, and the rest to the others. The reasons for this step are not acceptable to the thoughtful, and the second one is sludicrous. It would follow from this propsal that it is more honourable to be a member of a criminal trib[e] than to be one of the depressed classes. We hope that the Government of India will insist on their original intention being carri[ed] out and point to the Punjab Government the perversity of their porposal.

The depressed classes.

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1/12/83 RH
349/RI/85
1316/RI/85
880/RI/85
755/RI/86
15/12/87
3418/90
20/3/2002/R1